

Charles Spurgeon's Weekly
Household Magazine

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 325.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

THE Islington and Holloway Committee of the Anti-state-church Association beg to announce, that

A PUBLIC MEETING,

to consider the course which should be adopted by the opponents of State-interference with Religion, with reference to the agitation for the disendowment of Maynooth College, will be held at

BAKER'S ROOMS, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON,

On Friday evening, the 6th of February.

The Chair to be taken at Seven o'Clock.

JOHN TEMPLETON,

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE ANTI-MAYNOOTH MOVEMENT.

THE good-natured British lion undergoes a vast amount of torture to make it roar when and where party convenience may be best suited. There are times when it wants no teasing—when its eyeballs glare with fire, its mane is erect, its tail lashes its sides, and its attitude is one preparatory to a desperate spring upon its prey. There is something noble, something sublime, in its fury on such occasions, and woe to them who have provoked it! Ordinarily, however, it is a tame beast, loving better to be well fed and to take its ease, than to be stirred up by any of its keepers for the purpose of scaring the timid, or answering the ends of the selfish—and when, after much poking and goading, it does arouse itself and show its leonine qualities, there is, nevertheless, a somewhat even in its growl and agitation suggestive of the suspicion that it rather does what it is pricked on to do, than what its own nature prompts.

The public is being stirred up to make a vigorous assault, this session, on the Maynooth College Endowment Act. We cannot affect to take any very deep interest in the proceeding. We foresee clearly that nothing will come of it but the return, in some few places, of ultra-conservative members in the place of accommodating Whigs. We do not imagine this to be the design of the gentlemen who have originated the movement. Doubtless, their object is simple, and, principally, religious. But in looking over the reports of several public meetings recently held, with this view, in our more important provincial towns and cities, we have certainly been struck with the tone pervading most of the speeches delivered—and we scruple not to confess that it little suits our taste. It lacks the earnestness which accompanies the heartfelt utterance of a broad principle. It is rather abusive than serious, irritating than persuasive, indicative of forced anger rather than of spontaneous and irresistible indignation. The fact is, that some of these speeches read to us very much more like elaborately got up orations in execrable taste, than like the fervid outbursts of men compelled by the strength of their own emotions to throw off in fiery words the burden upon their souls. We see, too, in several places, a compromise by Dissenters of their own principles, for which we confess ourselves unable to find a justification in the peculiar stress of circumstances. And, finally, we observe that there is most vehemence and least manliness where very high sounding professions, had we trusted them, might have led us to expect precisely the reverse.

Do we then object to efforts for the repeal of the Maynooth Endowment Act? By no means. On the contrary, we are glad that the subject is thus brought prominently before the notice of the public. As one practical embodiment of an unsound and pernicious principle, we shall heartily assist in getting rid of it. The end is in our view much to be desired. Nor would we discourage any from pursuing it by the use of right means. But this does not necessitate our showing the smallest sympathy with those who ask that others

should be dealt with on principles the opposite to those which they would have applied in their own case—nor does it compel us to admire the consistency of others who knowingly take part with one evil-doer in wresting from the hands of another his share of the spoil.

What is the obvious language of the State-churchmen who figure in this agitation? Is it not this—that it is a grievance inflicted upon themselves, and a wrong inflicted upon the country, to appropriate any portion of the public revenue to the maintenance of a Church whose doctrines are repudiated, and whose divine authority is rejected. Yet this is exactly what they are doing, upon a much larger scale, to the annoyance of their fellow-subjects of the Roman Catholic faith in Ireland. Why is one party only to be sanctioned in the denunciation of the injustice? Why are we to cheer on the Churchmen, and refuse, in such a matter, to listen to the complaints of the Romanist? Why is the conscience of the former to be considered, while that of the latter is to be slighted? What renders that oppressive in the one case which does not render it equally oppressive in the other?

When it was imagined that the Pope of Rome had offered an unprovoked insult to the Queen and to the country, we could see no great objection that they who grieved the matter in that light should unite together, spite of their mutual differences, in resenting the outrage, and repelling the attack. But now that the object is to deprive the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland of resources which ought never to have been placed at their disposal, but which have been solemnly guaranteed to them by law, we feel some jealousy as to the grounds we may take, and as to the company in which we may be found, when we ask the Legislature to repeal the obnoxious measure. We have too much respect for our own character—too much regard for our avowed principles—to go hand in hand, on this errand, with men who are striving to mete out to others the justice which they refuse to accept for themselves. We will not encourage them in their selfish partiality, nor sanction them in their one-sided denunciations, nor connive at them in their violation of rights which, when violated in their own case, they loudly complain of. And when we consent to put into abeyance, for the sake of concealing the inconsistencies of such parties, the broad truths which lie at the very basis of this and similar questions, we shall richly deserve that our right hand should forget its cupping, and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth.

We have inserted elsewhere a communication of some length from a much-esteemed correspondent on this subject. We need hardly say, that we entirely concur with him in the drift and purport of his observations. Let those of us who adopt his view, act, wherever practicable, in such manner as may show clearly and unmistakably the position which we occupy. Having done this, we shall, perhaps, have done all that under present circumstances we can do with advantage. It will not be necessary for us to give additional volume to the cant of the times, nor seem to be borne away by a factitious zeal too late, and too incidental, to command public respect. We know how easy it would be to gain a transient popularity by heaping terms of opprobrium upon the comparatively weak and fallen. We cherish in our inmost heart an undying hatred against injustice and oppression, and especially when practised in the name of religion. But it is not for us to pick and to choose where we shall detest the evil, and where we shall tolerate it. It is the evil itself that we abhor, irrespectively of the party with whom it may chance to be associated; and we feel bound to protest against that in all its forms, Protestant as well as Papal.

THE REBELLIOUS MINISTER OF LONG-ACRE CHAPEL.

—It is stated by a morning paper that the Rev. J. E. Gladstone has been formally cited into the Arches Court at the instance of the Bishop of London.—Five of the neighbouring clergy have attempted to mediate with the bishop for their rebellious brother; and are assured by his lordship he has no wish to be harsh.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. BENNETT.

MEETING OF NONCONFORMISTS.

A meeting was held in Zion Chapel, Frome, on Tuesday, the 27th ult., to give expression to the opinions of the Protestant Nonconformists of the town on the appointment of Mr. Bennett to the vicarage of the parish.

The objects of the meeting were twofold—to disprove an allegation founded on the smallness of the number of signatures to the clerical protest, that there are but very few of the inhabitants who are at all concerned about the induction of a Tractarian vicar; and, at the same time, to show that such an appointment is but a natural result of the National Establishment. The crowded audience—about a thousand—and the number of persons unable to obtain admittance, clearly refuted the charge of indifference to Protestantism, and the enthusiasm with which the several sentiments were received as plainly showed that the people understand how the Tractarian heresy can be traced to the ecclesiastical system, and that the appointment of a Tractarian vicar is an appropriate result of the law of patronage. Mr. H. Coombs being called to the chair, addressed the meeting as follows:—

Men of Frome! my fellow-townsmen! Protestant Nonconformists! we are assembled this evening on matters not of ordinary moment. It is nearly 200 years since, when, on the eve of St. Bartholomew's day, 1682, the Act of Uniformity was issued. From that time there never has been so extraordinary and positive a requirement for the consideration of such vitally important religious questions, and for the calm, yet determined outspokening of Dissenting Nonconformists, as at the present period—especially in this town. The object of this meeting, as stated in the handbill, is "to give expression to the opinions of the Protestant Nonconformists of Frome on the appointment of the vicar to this parish." This appointment necessarily involves the subject of Tractarianism, *alias* semi-Popery, and which here, indeed, is now become the great question. With the vicar, as an individual, we hold no dispute. He may be, for aught we know, an indefatigable minister of his own persuasion—none will hesitate to characterise him as a zealous devotee;—but he is not our object. This meeting is expressly designed to expose the tendencies of Puseyism—the unscripturalness of its principles and practices—and, at the same time, to enlighten (alas! that it should be found necessary in the nineteenth century!) the minds of very many in our own ranks on the reasons for Nonconformity—and, finally, to establish the grand and fundamental truth, that Christ's kingdom "is not of this world." Brother Nonconformists! the movements around us are special and significant—they unmistakably indicate antagonism between the antiquated spirits of ignorance, superstition, spiritual and social slavery, and the angel of intelligence, truth, and freedom. Let us for a moment, as an illustration, accompany one of the pilgrim fathers into St. Barnabas's Church, Pimlico, as it recently exhibited its so-called worship. Imagine his surprise and astonishment on witnessing the scenery and devotional engagements there! Would he not exclaim, "What mean ye? what mean ye by this service? what mean ye by these flowers and candlesticks?"—they are an abomination." These bowings, tonings, and intonings—these phonings and anti-phonings—these moanings and groanings—"I cannot away with." Yes! my Christian friends! another, and a more oracular voice, might echo the tremendous denunciation. In conclusion, I would say—To you who appreciate the inestimable worth of your Bibles, beware of semi-Popery, or you may not long possess them. To the poor of Christ's flock, as you value your "birthright," reject "the mess of pottage." To Christians, as you desire eternal bliss, repudiate, at once and for ever, baptismal regeneration. Women and daughters of England! shun the confessional. Englishmen! as you value social and religious freedom, beware, beware of Henry, "my Lord Bishop of Exeter." And, finally, to all who love the truth as it is in Jesus, and hate darkness, beware of Tractarianism! The cause of vital godliness, my friends, has on this platform able advocates—gifted well instructed, ministers of the true apostolic succession;—to them you may now confidently intrust the business of the meeting.

H. Houston, Esq., having proposed the first sentiment—"Protestantism—essential to spiritual religion, civil freedom, and social well-being," it was seconded by the Rev. S. Manning, who spoke to the following effect:—

Before speaking to the resolution assigned me, it may be well to define and justify our design in calling this meeting. We meet as Protestants. Our Protestantism is assailed; and, but for the imperishableness of truth, is endangered. Truth, from its own inherent vitality, must live; error, from its own nature, and because it is error, must die. Still, it is our imperative duty to defend the one when it is attacked, and assail the other when it is affirmed; since locally, individually, and for the time, error must triumph, even over truth, if the partisans of the one are active, and the advocates of the other are supine. And now that those great principles which

our ancestors held "longer than their fortunes, and dearer than their lives," are assailed so vigorously, both from Oxford and from Rome, it behoves us, as Protestants, to renew their protest. But we meet as Nonconformists. We alone have entire freedom of speech and action in the matter. We have never taken the gag into our mouths, nor allowed the shackles of slavery to come upon our limbs. Members of the Establishment are far more deeply interested in this matter than we are; but they can only grumble and submit—can only growl out "curses, not loud but deep," against the tyranny which forces this man upon them. In their resistance would be mutiny. But we are free. We can say all that is in our hearts. No lord bishop can unrock us, or excommunicate you. Whilst, as Nonconformists, we have liberty of speech, which the sufferers in the Establishment have not, we feel it incumbent upon us to avail ourselves of our liberty; for we see a Church gorged with wealth, beyond comparison or approach the richest Church in Christendom, paid thus extravagantly with the avowed purpose of presenting a barrier against Popery. It is chiefly on this condition that it holds its wealth; yet it has become among us a channel to admit that which it is paid to keep out. Surely it behoves us to protest earnestly against so monstrous an inconsistency. But members of the Establishment may say, "Let us alone: what business is it of yours? You never come to church: do not now insult with your proffer of sympathy or aid. Do not attack a man with whom you have nothing to do." Now it strikes me that we have something to do with him. WE PAY HIM. I receive threatening letters two or three times a year denouncing evil against me if I do not pay up arrears of tithes on a garden about the size of this platform. Surely it is a very hard case if we who pay him his wages have not a right to inquire into the way in which he discharges his duty. The sole return we get for our money is the privilege of grumbling. But we have a strong and urgent duty in the matter. We hold our Protestantism very dear. We stood forth in its defence when assailed by the emissaries of Rome, and were applauded. Shall we be dumb now that it is assailed far more effectively from Oxford? "A necessity is laid upon us." From whatever quarter the attack may come, Protestant Nonconformists, if true to their convictions and hereditary policy, will be found firm and steadfast. But to my resolution. Protestantism—what is that? The duty and right of every man individually to hold direct communion with God through his word, his Spirit, and his Son. This is my own idea of Protestantism, and I think it is that in which we shall all concur. Amid various forms of giving expression to it, this is the one thing we mean. It stands opposed to all phases and modifications of Romanism, which affirms that the Church, not the individual, must interpret the written word; that through its administration of the sacraments the Spirit is to be conveyed; and that it is to be the sole medium of communication between the individual sinner and the Saviour. Thus far, the question is between a spiritual and individual act on the one hand, and an ecclesiastical and sacramental influence on the other. But there is an ambiguity, not to say an equivocation, in the phraseology of those who thus contend for the Church against the individual. Ask them what they mean by the Church, and you will find that they mean the clergy. Not the *ecclesia*, not the congregation, not even the communicants, but just themselves. In effect, they say we are the Church—the administration of the sacraments by us imparts life—the interpretation of the Bible by us ensures truth. "We are the men." This is the true meaning of the cuckoo-ery so rife now-a-days of Hear the Church—Obey the Church. In their own esteem, they themselves constitute the Church, of which the laity—the people, are only an appendage. Surely they must have an unblushing effrontery to disclaim so constantly and energetically upon their own authority and power. We look for it in Jack paddings at a fair, but it does sound very odd coming from "grave and reverend signiors." I do not think that the apostles discoursed so much at large upon their own authority. Paul evidently shrank from it. It is very evident that they did not veil any arrogant assumption under the euphuism of "the Church." Whatever claims they made were made openly and unequivocally. The antagonistic positions, then, are Protestantism in all its forms, which regards religion as the believing and loving reception of the truth by the individual spirit, and Catholicism, which, in all its forms, places the great stress on something done for the individual by the priest. My resolution asserts that the former of these is essential to spiritual religion. I would rather say it is true religion—that the terms are convertible. We would not, however, be understood as denying spiritual Christianity to all who reject and disavow Protestantism. There is a happy inconsistency in many minds. Men are rarely so good or so bad as their creeds. Even those who disavow Protestantism very often retain enough of individualism in religion to infuse a living spirit into the dead body of forms and ceremonies. What we mean when we say that is essential to spiritual religion is this—that just in the measure in which this principle is understood and appreciated does spiritual religion exist, and in proportion as it becomes enfeebled and obscured do men degenerate, first into superstition, and then into infidelity. My resolution goes on to affirm that Protestantism is essential to civil liberty. Kingcraft always leans upon priestcraft. The tyrant of the court has always found his readiest and aptest tools in the tyrants of the Church. Unless, indeed, the two despots, civil and ecclesiastical, have disagreed, each striving to get the mastery of the other; and when "rogues fall out, honest men get their rights." But all history proves that those who have assumed priestly power have been the bitterest and most determined foes to freedom. Cast your eye on the map of Europe at this moment. There is France gagged and bleeding at the feet of the perjured brigand who has robbed her of the last vestige of liberty, and everywhere the priests are triumphing in his crime; from those unhappy shores no sound comes to us but the imprecations of the victorious troops, the cries of the widow, the fatherless, and the prisoners, and the Te Deum Laudamus of a hireling clergy. Look at Spain—once a gallant, chivalrous, high-spirited people, enthusiastic in the defence of its liberties, and first among the nations—but the inquisition repressed all liberty of action, speech, and even thought; and now she crouches at the feet of any despot who can enlist the agencies of superstition on his side. Look at Naples—her dungeons crammed with the noblest of her sons, and her streets not yet cleansed from the blood perfidiously shed by Bomba and his Jesuit counsellors. Look at Rome and Northern Italy. Priestism has there done its worst.

Nowhere are all the elements of national greatness found in more lavish profusion, a fertile soil, an Elysian climate, ports and harbours of unsurpassed excellence, an ardent and temperate population, glorious historical traditions—all things seem to invite Italy again to take the chiefest place among the nations; but the withering curse of superstition and priestly power is upon her. Her patriots are driven into exile, or pine in dungeons, or have expiated their virtues and nobleness upon the block. Look to Austria ruled by young Nero, and he by the whisperings of a Jesuit Camarilla gloating over bleeding Hungary. But why multiply instances? Every newspaper teems with proof that priestly power, taught by a sure instinct, looks on all freedom with deadly hatred. Superstition, like some noxious weed, can only live in the shade, the free air and the bright sun are fatal to it—it can only thrive under the pestilential shadow of despotism. True Protestantism on the other hand claims equal rights and equal liberty for all. True Protestantism, I say, for there is much that is spurious. "New presbyter is" often "but old priest writ large." But wherever true Protestantism has its free course, it invests the individual with dignity, asserts his rights, and demands, in the name of God the universal Father, that those rights be respected. And, further, Protestantism is essential to our social welfare, for spiritual religion and social liberty are so. Strip a man of these, and what do you leave him? Nothing, save mere sensual gratifications, which the brutes can enjoy as well as he. "The liberty alone that gives the fleeting flower of life its lustre and perfume, and we are weeds without it." What free-born Englishman would forfeit his birth-right of liberty, with its joys and privations, for a serfdom, however well fed and lazy? "Liberty, above all things liberty," was a true Englishman's exclamation. It is our best inheritance. Our forefathers bought it for us at the price of imprisonment, exile, and death; and, in bequeathing this to us they gave the means and needful conditions of all true greatness. Wherever spiritual religion and civil liberty are, all other blessings will follow in their train. But once let the priests of Oxford or of Rome get their foot upon our necks, and then "farewell, a long farewell to all our greatness." Protestant Nonconformists! Cling to the principles which your name expresses. As you value your religion, your liberties, your temporal and eternal welfare, let nothing move you from this—

"Be to your own selves true,
And it doth follow as the night the day
You cannot then be false to any man."

Other speakers will discuss the nature of Tractarianism and the doctrines of our new vicar. Let me just ask you to consider the system which brings him here. Out of 11,000 livings in the Church of England, the Government, for the time being, appoints about one thousand, and have, moreover, the appointment of bishops and archbishops; about 6,000 livings are in the gift of other lay patrons. There are then 7,000 parishes whose spiritual masters and pastors are appointed by persons for whose character there is not the slightest guarantee. They are as likely to be bad men as good. Their appointments are almost irresponsible ones. The people are powerless, and the bishops are little better. An appointment like that made in our parish might be made in any and every other parish in England. It is not an accident that has brought it about. When adownsons are put up to auction by scores, when a debauchee, a profligate, or a gambler, may appoint almost whom he will as shepherd over Christ's flock, we cannot wonder at clergymen being intruded upon the Church in defiance of decency. I do not know that church people have any right to complain. It is by no means the worst appointment which might have been made. It flows naturally enough from the system under which they have voluntarily placed themselves. If they are content to entrust the selection of their clergy and hierarchy to persons who may be either heretical in doctrine or immoral in life, or even scoffers at religion and morals altogether (and there have been, and are, many such, who have the richest livings in the Church at their disposal), they have no right to complain of the mode in which that patronage is exercised. But we will "stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free."

The rev. gentleman's speech was listened to with marked attention.

The second sentiment, "Tractarianism hostile to Protestantism," was proposed by Mr. W. Cooper, and seconded by the Rev. D. Anthony, who observed that this sentiment required no proof. Tractarians themselves admitted it, and anti-Tractarians solemnly believed it.

The Protestant Reformation (the speaker continued), which some of us regard as an event next in importance to the presence of Christianity at first, the Tractarians regard with more than indifference, with hostility. The separation from the Romish Church, which it effected, is deemed by them to have been an extreme and violent act, by no means justified by the condition of that Church. They admit, and we would not be unjust to them, that the Romish Church had become considerably corrupt—the house required some sweeping—some of the branches of the tree had become withered—the body had some doubtful members; but then the house was God's house, and ought not to have been forsaken—the body was the body of Christ, and required only some external application. These men forget the scriptural fact of that Jewish house which had been built by God, but which, in consequence of its corruption, was given up to the destroyer. Hence their writings are full of doleful lamentations about that movement—full of malignant aspersions on the character of the men that were most prominent in it. The Reformation, they think, was an act of awful schism—the sun then went back instead of taking giant strides upwards and onwards—the fire that was then kindled was only destructive. There is no sin known to these men, one might think, but that of schism. About its nature our views are very different. Union with corruption is to us the great schism—while separation from corruption is true union, for it is union with life and with God. The agreement which those of us who oppose Tractarianism, and those who have originated and sustained the movement, feel in reference to the object contemplated, is a great help; we have no fear of imputing sentiments to our opponents which they disavow—the question is at once raised from low personalities to high antagonistic principles. In reference to the movement, very little can be gained from the twofold names of Tractarianism and Puseyism, by which it is known. These names are purely accidental.

Newman, who has gone long ago over to the Romish Church, deserved the name of honour far more than the learned Pusey. This movement has not come before us openly, with a name that reveals to us its true meaning and origin. Popery is far honest in this respect—it comes before us telling us by its very name what it proposes—it proposes to give us naughty children a *Great Papa*, to whose authority we are to bow, and to whose words we are to give credence without any misgiving, though he may tell us that black is white and white black, for what can children know about such nice distinctions? The relationship which these Tractarians claim with the Church of Rome is instructive. Harry of Exeter and the Vicar of Frome call that Church, the dear sister Church. Their writings bear evidence of the sympathy and the pain they felt during the late indignity bestowed on that communion. The vicar went so far in his sympathy as all but to identify himself with her in her disgrace, to leave his dear mother Church, and thenceforth claim his mother's sister in that capacity! but happily (?) affection for his mother prevailed. The way in which these men make good the sisterly relationship is a genuine specimen of Priestism. The theory is, that there has been in this country, from the earliest times, an Apostolic Church—not more apostolic than the Church of Rome, but as apostolic. This Church may have degenerated from apostolic doctrine and apostolic discipline, that weighs nothing; it can be traced downwards to the days of the apostles. Had all this been a plain fact of history, it might be some plea. There is no history—there are the theory and the doctrine. Why be curious about history? that will only perplex us. But wherein is this Tractarianism opposed to Protestantism? Most marked is the difference of views cherished towards the Bible. Protestants and Tractarians alike regard the Bible as the word of God; so far they agree, in every other respect they differ. Protestants regard the Bible as the complete and meet revelation of God to man. The Tractarians admit it to be the word of God; but not the complete, and certainly not the plain word of God. It wants the Fathers to complete it—it wants the Church to interpret it. It is a sealed book until the Church breaks the seals. What they mean by this Church is not what the New Testament means—the body of believers, not the help derived from the writings of the most thoughtful and holy men—they mean only the clergy. One of their self-styled names is that of successors of the apostles. They prove it to be a falsehood, by being themselves the most unlike to the apostles. Did the apostles ever call themselves the Church apart from the body of believers? Did they deem themselves the whole of God's clergy—the heritage purchased by blood? The apostles say, Hear the Son; but the modern cry is, Hear the Church—that is, the clergy, ourselves. There is much that is unfair in the way these men magnify the difficulties of Scripture. The Infidel and the Tractarian are making a common cause of it. We know that there can be no profitable reading of Scripture without the aid of the Spirit; but we had been taught from the New Testament to regard the Spirit as the gift of Christ; we had been taught to look up to thee, blessed Lord, for that gift; we had been taught to believe that thou dost, by thy Spirit, dwell in the body of believers, to each of whom thou thyself hast given him as thy gift. What is the tendency of this Tractarian view of the Scriptures? Its tendency is to degrade Scripture for the sake of extolling the clergy. What does this disparagement of Scripture mean? What do the dogmas of apostolical succession and sacramental efficacy mean?—priestly power and the people's degradation. The sacraments, whether they are professed in the Romish or the Anglican churches—whether their number be two or seven, are one in origin and meaning—priestly power. The Bible, the Christian's charter, the book that reveals to him his dignities, these men labour hard to make of none effect. They would make themselves the door to the Father's house; but while Christ has opened a door for us we would enter therein and never trouble them. They would deem us unworthy to serve before human altars, but we care nought for this as Christ pronounces us worthy to serve at the divine altar. They would claim for themselves the dignities which belong to all Christians, but as long as the word assures us they are ours we believe it. From these men we turn away, who would make a barter of our sins and misery: why should we visit them, as we can go ourselves, and none can go for us, to the presence of that Father against whom we have sinned, whose ears are ready to our cries, and whose heart is forgiving? Before sitting down, let me point out a few of the causes which have been at work in producing this movement. The peculiar constitution of the Episcopal Church is one. The Reformation movement in that Church was stopped half way. At best, it is only a truce between hostile parties—a curious experiment, but one that must fail. Originally, it was not designed to be a permanent institution. It has elements of light and darkness—of evangelicism and priestism; and as soon would we expect to see firm peace established between the powers of light and darkness, as between the essentially opposed principles forming that Church. The only peace possible is the peace of death; once let its members become sincere and earnest, and as a matter of necessity, they will divide into two hostile factions. Clear-sighted men have always prophesied that divided state; they saw it coming, and have done their best to ward off the evil day. Its best men have thus become its worst foes. It has been long felt that, should a storm arise, there could be no peace again without destruction—that if, by chance, a spark did light, the elements would prove most combustible—that, let only circumstances arise, and the present conflict must ensue. A bitter one it proves; and, as their writings testify, no words of reproach and abuse are spared to be used by these contending parties. Another cause which has been very operative in producing this movement has been the act of justice which the Legislature of the country passed, when they repealed certain unjust laws against Dissenters, and in virtue of which the Dissenter stands on an equality with his brother Churchman. This proved a sore evil—the old ground of exclusiveness was removed—they are henceforth to be judged by their Dissenting fellow-citizens. Some new ground of exclusiveness must be sought, and hence this fragment of Puseyism. When the old reason of civil supremacy could be no longer urged—one, too, that had been very weighty in its day, for it was asserted that a man was only half an Englishman, half a citizen, unless he were a good Churchman—they repaired to this higher claim of spiritual supremacy. This act showed a thorough courage, good pluck, when

the old ground had been lowered to betake themselves to a higher one than ever. But who put you up there? Are ye not self-lifted? Having been deprived of the sword of Caesar for the maintenance of your high claims, ye have ventured to affirm that God has taken up your righteously-humbled cause. The Christian weapons which we would use, are not carnal but spiritual, and are mighty in pulling down strongholds—casting down imaginings, and every high thing that lifteth up itself—and shall cast down, too, this high pretentious thing. We regard Puseyism, too, as the development of the tendency to reaction. With many of the Puseyites, at the beginning of their course, it was no base love of power that influenced them—it was the desire for certainty and rest—the felt incapacity to protect the dignities and responsibilities involved in personal faith. They have found a rest, but it is only a semblance; they have had protection, but it is the despot's; they have had ease, but the crown with its dignities is gone; they have ceased to be kings and are become slaves, and would make the people the slaves of slaves.

The Rev. C. J. Middleditch, in seconding the third sentiment—"A Tractarian vicar—the natural result of a National Establishment of religion, and perilous to Protestant Evangelical truth"—spoke as follows:—

The matter which has called us together is, to my mind, deeply important, as affecting the cause of true religion. Were it a question of mere party strife between contending sections in the Church established by law, assuredly it would not be for us to meddle in the internecine war. But, believing that the question involves the salvation of men and the honour of God, I regard it as a perfectly right thing for Protestant Nonconformists to show their opinion. The question may be, and doubtless has been, asked, "What have you, as Dissenters, to do with the appointment of the vicar of the parish? You are not obliged to hear him; and, if you are consistent, you will not hear him. Surely you need not to feel very much aggrieved?" It is rather strange to mark the persons from whom this comes. When money is wanted, and we demur to the payment of it, we are told, "The church is open to you, you can go and receive the benefit of its ministrations, and therefore you ought to pay." But when truth and souls are involved, then some would tell us, "You don't go to church, and therefore you have no right to protest." The money of Dissenters is not refused towards church expenses, but the opinions of Dissenters are not to be considered in any vital question of truth. "Money we will make you pay, but the cause of truth and souls we will not let you plead." As Englishmen, we are concerned for the liberties of England. I hold Tractarianism to be essential Popery, and Popery I believe to be fatal to true freedom. Rightly or wrongly, I hold that where Popery gains the full power at which it aims, there liberty must be offered up a sacrifice—a strangled victim. As Protestants, we are concerned for our Protestantism, and I believe Tractarianism to be hostile to it. Whatever may be specific and peculiar in this much-vaunted Tractarianism, as distinguished from Protestantism, that, I say, is Popery, and Popery in its most deadly form. It is true, I may read in a certain document subscribed by a Lord Bishop of the Protestant Church of England, that he is satisfied respecting a certain supposed Tractarian, that he is not attached to, or likely to be influenced by, the doctrines of the Church of Rome. Is Caesar's wife beyond suspicion? The bishop says the vicar repudiates all Romish doctrines. The vicar says the Churches of England and Rome are one body, equal in doctrine, with the same creeds. If the bishop be right in his guarantee for the vicar, the vicar repudiates the doctrines of the very Church at which he serves; if the bishop be wrong, then the vicar denies the very fact of that Protestant distinction which used to be made the glory and boast of the Anglican Church. As Nonconformists we are concerned for the cause of Nonconformity. Sir, we still read the records of those Puritan fathers who had to resist the priestly despotism of Laud and his ghostly confederates. From those records we are emboldened to say, "Let the doctrines of apostolic succession and divinely delegated power in the Church prevail, and soon spiritual despotism will be complete. As Christians we are concerned for Christianity. It may be a hard saying, but I do not hesitate to utter it, that everything which is peculiar to Tractarianism is hostile to the religion of Jesus Christ. I should look on the appointment of a Tractarian vicar (if such a thing could ever take place in our Protestant English Church) I should look on such an appointment as being perilous to Protestant and evangelical truth. Let one whose name has resounded through the length and breadth of the land; whose charities have been vaunted to the skies; at whose feet the ministers of our Queen and the nobles of the realm have delighted to sit; a man whose boldness prompted him to tell the Prime Minister of the Sovereign how he had spent long midnight hours in earnest prayer on hallowed ground in his behalf; a man whom ecclesiastical policy, not principle, had driven as an exile from the church, reared chiefly by his own munificence; let such an one with distinction, character, earnestness, and the prestige which persecution can give, come to some populous parish, minister in some place where multitudes assemble—some from principle, some from custom, and some from fashion, and then let him tell them of the last year in which he ministered to that flock which he had been compelled to leave. "It was a year when heresy was established by authority, and the discipline of the Church received its death wound, in the intrusion of a heretic priest, judged so to be by the Church, into the diocese of an orthodox bishop, that intrusion forced by the Primate of all England, himself concurring, at the command of the secular power." What would he teach them by such statements as these? It is not for me to try to vindicate the committee of her Majesty's Privy Council; they cannot do it themselves, and it is not for others to do it for them. But our writer's meaning is, that because that court did not decree that baptismal regeneration is a necessary doctrine of the Church of England, heresy was established by authority, and the discipline of the Church received her death-wound. The priest who denies the doctrine is a heretic priest; the bishop who spurns that priest because of that denial is an orthodox bishop. In other words, it is heresy not to affirm that every duly baptized infant is regenerated in and by baptism. Judge ye whether if a vicar could be found possessed of high character, great talent, large benevolence, and earnest purpose who

should teach such doctrines as these, whether it would not be perilous to Protestant and evangelical truth. It has never been my lot to ask for penal enactments against any professedly religious sect. I have never desired to see even the Romish Church impeded in her religious action by human statutes. But what shall we say when we find a nominal Protestant writing thus?—

"It was a year in which a sister Church, poor and crippled in temporal things, but relying solely on the superior power of the keys, came forth prominently among us to save the perishing souls of Westminster, Birmingham, and other like places, by giving them chief shepherds to rule and guide them in spiritual things, while we ourselves, filled to overflowing with the temporal grandeur of a State-Establishment, and the riches of the lands, tithes, and endowments, neglected their call, and, in our cruelty, left them in this great and essential feature of the Church, to perish."

Suppose I find that same person introduced by a nominally Protestant Marchioness into the pulpit of an ostensibly Protestant Church, and inducted by a so-called Protestant bishop into the living of a Protestant parish, to minister to a Protestant congregation, and have reason to believe that he is an honest and consistent man, and will, therefore, continue to inculcate such notions—why, I should think it was about time to cry, "To your tents, O Israel!" There is peril, serious peril, to your Protestant evangelical truth. I know it may be said, "But a man's mind may change; and if you do but send a man to Rome, you will be amazed to find what a good Protestant he will be when he comes back!" But, suppose I were to find that the man whose writing I have quoted had also given this description of the perfectly unchangeable habit of his mind, "The bishop knows that I never can go back in the things I have said and done; that I can never, from any fear of man, change or recede from that which has been begun as a principle. Well, then, I do not think that writer will deem the man a friend of his who says he has been to Rome to take lessons in the Protestant faith. I have as little hesitation in speaking of a Tractarian vicar as the natural result of a National Establishment of religion. If you look at the history of the English Establishment you find the same thing breaking out again and again. This Puseyism! it is no new thing in the Church of England. It was there long before Pusey, or Newman, or St. Barnabas, were ever heard of. And it has consequently been continually appearing and reappearing there. And what must we say about it? Why, just what we say about a man who is repeatedly attacked by the same disease; 'It is in the constitution, sir.' I would thus venture to say to our neighbours and townsmen belonging to the Established Church who so deeply and so rightly deplore this sad calamity which they are called to bear. Sir, you need not to marvel so very much. It is in the constitution, sir! It was not some mischief that came upon you from without—some accident from others—it is a malady that has been bred within. It is true you have not seen it in the same local manifestation in which you see it now; though you will remember there were some slight appearances of the same complaint a little while back. At that time you had to thank St. Mark of Chelsea, for checking the scorbutic eruptions of St. Peter at Frome. But, then, the same disease has broken out again; the ulcer is deeper and darker, more malignant than before—clearly showing that it is in the constitution, good sir. St. Barnabas afflicts yet more than St. Mark relieved. Well, now, says some one, how can you show that it is in the constitution? Why, from the teachings, and ceremonies, and offices of your Church, I say, it is natural that your ministers should teach such doctrines; and, from your law of patronage as a State Church, it is natural that your patrons should send you such teachers. From your baptism and your confirmation—in your communion and your absolution, and in your burial of the dead—in the ordination of your priests, and the services of your Church, you constantly acknowledge that they have a power, by the performance of sacraments, to affect the spiritual state and the eternal destiny of you who wait upon them in their sacerdotal ministrations, and assuredly priests have not commonly been the men to decline prerogatives that the people would encourage or suffer them to use. And then your law of patronage. It is seldom that we now see the drunken, grasping, hunting, red-coated parson; we see in his place the sober, discreet, laborious, devoted, shaven, tonsured priest. People cry, "What a happy change! our parson is a very sober, zealous, hard-working man." But what is the secret of it? You, as a Church community, would not any longer bear with the gross violations of all propriety, which were so long the scandal and the grief of the Church. And then the sports of the field were given up for the sacraments of the Church. Younger sons and poorer relatives were still the class of persons "intended for the Church." And where there was no sense of spiritual religion, the mind of the official found its delight in bowings and liftings, in flexions and genuflections, in tonings and groanings and phonings and moanings. Proprieties must be observed, and superstition came to be loved. It is just as natural that your patrons and patronesses should send you such teachers. Your lady patroness has sent you a duly ordained man, laying claim to all the prerogatives of apostolic succession, and you would not have received him if he had not been so set apart by episcopal hands. She has sent you a man who, according to your theory, has power to forgive your sins, and regenerate your souls; and she would not have thought that she had done her duty by you if she had sent you instead one who should say he could do no such thing. Your lady patroness has exercised the right of property. Go to her mansion, and tell her that you have no objection to her choosing the deer that graze in the park, only there is one kind there that you must beg of her not to keep. How quickly would the reply be given. "Pray whose park is it; yours or mine?" "Why yours, my lady; only there is a public road through it, and it is not quite agreeable to us to see such a deer as that there; we do not like the breed, my lady." Oh, the frown of indignant nobility! "Have I not a right to do what I will with my own?" And so she would tell you, "The grass of the park is mine, and the tithes of the parish are mine; I shall keep what deer I please to eat the grass; and I shall send what priests I please to take the tithes. Another patron might have sent you a splendid profligate, or a grovelling sensualist; your patroness has sent you a hard-working, devoted, though, as we judge, a mistaken man. And if, in the arrangement of Providence, his life should be prolonged, and by and by the same disease should befall the Church of Christ and the

Church of the Holy Trinity, which now afflicts the Church of St. Peter, you must remember they are family relatives, and acknowledge, with regard to that disease, 'It's in the constitution, sir.'

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings of the evening.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

LEEDS.—At the meeting attended by Mr. Kingsley and the Rev. J. R. Campbell, on the 27th ult., a show of opposition, says the *Leeds Mercury*, got up by a few individuals who have, within the last few weeks, constituted themselves into "the Leeds *Operative Conservative Society*," gave very considerable animation and effect to the proceedings. The leader in this opposition, was, in the placards, pompously announced as "Mr. Clarke, from London." On the division which took place, the opposition, though very noisy, mustered only about a score of hands against the first resolution, and on finding themselves so insignificant they gradually dwindled away, and eventually did not show a single hand. Mr. Ald. Carbut took the chair, and was surrounded by the principal Dissenters of the town. Mr. Edward Baines, who moved the first resolution, in dealing with the statistics of Voluntaryism, said that he had received a very strong confirmation of the accuracy of the statement he was able to present before the committee of the House of Commons, by the result of the late census; for the gentleman who had the management of the census returns was authorized to inform him what was the number of congregations which had sent returns to Government, and he stated that the number was upwards of 20,000, which would include not only the chapels, but the preaching stations. After an able speech from Mr. Campbell, Mr. Clarke rose and addressed the meeting amid some interpellations, but, as already stated, he succeeded in obtaining but few votes in support of his views. The Rev. E. Mellor and Mr. Kingsley, in proposing the next resolution, dealt very vivaciously with their opponent in speeches, of which we regret to be unable to give even an abstract. The Rev. Messrs. Reynolds, Stalker, and Morgan, also addressed the meeting, which was one of the most effective ever held in the town.

SHEFFIELD AND YORK.—The Sheffield meeting was held in the Council Hall, on the 26th ult., when there was a good attendance. The Revs. D. Loxton and J. E. Giles, and Mr. Leader, spoke, in addition to the deputation. The speeches bristled with facts and allusions to recent and current events, but we are unable to find room for any portion of them. Messrs. Campbell and Kingsley finished their tour at York on the 28th, but particulars respecting the meeting in that city have not reached us.

HALIFAX.—The local committee are holding a series of meetings in the neighbourhood. On Friday night, a meeting was held at Stainland, when John Kingsley, Esq., spoke in his usual efficient style. This week, Mr. Kingsley visits Ovenden and Sowerby Bridge; and, on Wednesday and Thursday, in company with the Rev. J. Stock, is to attend meetings at Darwen and Blackburn.

LECTURES IN THE METROPOLIS.—The committee of the Stoke Newington, Kingsland, and Dalston district, having made arrangements for the delivery of three lectures on three distinct phases of the Anti-state-church question, in the localities above-named, the first came off on Wednesday evening last, at Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington, the lecturer being Mr. Edward Miall, and the subject, "State-churchism viewed in its Religious Aspect." The attendance was very good, and the interest well sustained throughout—the lecture being such as could not fail to produce a deep conviction in every unprejudiced mind, that State Churches, both in theory and practice, were essentially unscriptural, and, in their general influence, present a formidable impediment to the universal progress of the gospel. The Rev. John Jefferson moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Robert Smith, and unanimously adopted. The second lecture is to be delivered this evening, at Kingsland Chapel, by Mr. Burnet.

On the 27th ult. the Rev. W. Forster delivered the first of a course of lectures at Marton, in Surrey, to a very good audience.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCHMEN AND THE MAYNOUTH GRANT.—It will be recollected that last year some of the Islington Dissenters deemed themselves aggrieved by the course taken by some of the Dissenting ministers in fraternizing with the State-clergy in upholding the supremacy of the Crown and the rights of the Church. Understanding that the clergy had made overtures to the Dissenting ministers to enter into a similar combination against the Maynouth Grant, and that some of the latter intended to accept the offer, the local Anti-state-church committee resolved to have a public meeting on the subject, which it will be seen is to take place on Friday night. By a coincidence, it happens that the meeting of the other party is to take place on the same evening, the vicar being announced to take the chair. The terms of the announcement afford evidence that the parties getting up the meeting are anxious to prevent a discussion.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED AND THE DEAN OF EXETER.—Much excitement has been produced in clerical circles by a letter addressed to the Dean of Exeter, by five of the Exeter clergy, which was called forth by a sermon preached by that dignitary in the cathedral, as far back as Christmas-day. It

appears that there were some expressions in the discourse which gave rise to a report that the dean had impugned the teaching of the Athanasian Creed. The letter cites the following as the substance of the offensive sentiments:—"That we did not meet here to anathematize those who differed from us by over-precise or presumptuous definitions of doctrine made by fallible men;" and also, "It would have been wiser and better for the Church if the Athanasian Creed, instead of commencing with its present declaration, had begun by saying, 'Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he lead a good life.'" The dean, in his reply, does not disavow these words, but denies that he impugned any "fundamental truth of the gospel."

CONTESTED RIGHT OF PATRONAGE.—Six or eight months ago the living of St. Anne's and St. Andrew's Blackfriars, became vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Harding to the bishopric of Bombay; and the rectory being in the gift of the Lord Chancellor and the parishioners alternately, the latter proceeded to an election, Dr. Harding having been nominated by the Chancellor. The election eventually fell upon Mr. Webster, and he was presented to the Bishop of London for institution. Meanwhile, a caveat was lodged with the bishop against the admission of Mr. Webster into the benefice, the Lord Chancellor claiming the presentation, on the ground that, the last incumbent having been presented to a bishopric, the Crown had a right to the nomination of his successor. This, it was contended, was without precedent in the case of appointments to colonial sees, although the practice had prevailed when incumbents were presented to bishoprics in England and Ireland. The matter was referred by the Lord Chancellor to the law-officers of the Crown; and, on their opinion, his lordship has determined upon exercising the royal prerogative, and has nominated the Rev. F. Chase, M.A., who has for some time acted as curate to the Hon. and Rev. H. Montague Villiers, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, to the vacant rectory.

UNFORESEEN EFFECT OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT ON CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—It appears from a letter by Mr. Scott Nasmyth Stokes, the secretary of the Roman Catholic "Poor School Committee," published in the *Morning Chronicle*, that the Ecclesiastical Titles Act has had the totally unexpected and fatal effect of intercepting from Roman Catholic schools the promised aid of the Committee of Privy Council on Education. In the end of November last, the Privy Council announced to the Poor School Committee, that the law-officers of the Crown had been consulted on their school deed, had advised their lordships that the words "Roman Catholic bishop of the district" are contrary to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and had suggested as unobjectionable the roundabout descriptions of such persons by the phrase "officiating as a bishop of the Church of Rome, and as ecclesiastical superior of the persons in communion with that church residing within the district." The legal advisers of the Poor School Committee, in reply, held that this periphrasis is as contrary to the statute as the phrase objected to; and the chairman of the committee rejected it as derogatory. The result is, that the schools which the minute of Privy Council of 1847—drawn up after Parliamentary debates—declared should participate in the Parliamentary grant, are shut out from all such participation: of the £475,000 voted since 1847, Roman Catholics have received nothing to help them in providing schools.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF AN OLD WOMAN.—On Thursday morning, the body of a woman, named Sarah Tonson, aged 69 years, was found in one of the coppers of St. John's Workhouse, Wapping. She was connected with the laundry, and appears to have returned thither over-night, relit the fire, and got into the copper, which had been previously filled, and was capable of holding fifty pails. It is scarcely possible she could have merely contemplated a bath, as she had all her clothes on; and it is to be feared, from the appearance of the body, that she died from scalding, not drowning. There was no evidence to indicate a motive for self-destruction, especially by so horrible a method. The coroner's jury returned an open verdict.

THE FATAL LAMP EXPLOSION AT HIGHGATE.—On Monday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., resumed, at the Woodman Tavern, Archway-road, Highgate, the adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Thomas Wynne Edwards, aged 24 years, which was caused by the sudden explosion of a naphtha mineral spirit lamp. The inquiry had been adjourned for the purpose of hearing the opinions of eminent chemists respecting the construction of the lamps, and the composition of the mineral spirits used in them. Dr. Scofield and Dr. Miller were both examined at some length, each explaining the particulars of the experiments they had made, and they concurred in expressing their opinions that the death of the deceased had been caused by an explosion of gas, resulting from the ignition of a mixture of naphtha vapour with atmospheric air. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and expressed an opinion that great caution ought to be observed in the use of such lamps.

THE GREEK PROFESSORSHIP AT EDINBURGH.—The 2nd of March is the day fixed for the election to this important chair. Several eminent scholars are in the list of candidates, but the struggle is considered to be between Dr. William Smith—whose classical dictionaries have gained him a high reputation among scholars—Mr. Price (for many years a successful teacher at Rugby), Professor McDowall (of Queen's College, Belfast), and Professor Blackie (of Aberdeen).

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

RESULTS OF MISSIONS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.—At the close of 1850, fifty years after the modern English and American Societies had begun their labours in Hindustan, and thirty years since they have been carried in full efficiency, the stations at which the gospel is preached in India and Ceylon are two hundred and sixty in number, and engage the services of four hundred and three missionaries, belonging to twenty-two missionary societies. Of these missionaries, twenty-two are ordained natives. Assisted by five hundred and fifty-one native preachers, they proclaim the word of God in the bazaars and markets, not only at their several stations, but in the district around them. They have thus spread far and wide the doctrines of Christianity, and have made a considerable impression, even upon the unconverted population. They have founded three hundred and nine native churches, containing seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-six members or communicants, of whom five thousand were admitted on the evidence of their being converted. These Church members form the nucleus of a native Christian community, comprising one hundred and three thousand individuals who regularly enjoy the blessings of Bible instruction, both for young and old. The efforts of missionaries in the cause of education are now directed to thirteen hundred and forty-five day schools, in which eighty-three thousand seven hundred boys are instructed through the medium of their own vernacular language; to seventy-three boarding-schools, containing nineteen hundred and ninety-two boys, chiefly Christian, who reside upon the missionaries' premises, and are trained up under their eye; and to one hundred and twenty-eight day schools, with fourteen thousand boys and students, receiving a sound scriptural education, through the medium of the English language. Their efforts in female education embrace three hundred and fifty-four day schools, with eleven thousand five hundred girls; and ninety-one boarding schools, with two thousand four hundred and fifty girls, taught almost exclusively in the vernacular languages. The Bible has been wholly translated into ten languages, and the New Testament into five others, not reckoning the Serampore versions. In these ten languages, a considerable Christian literature has been produced, and also from twenty to fifty tracts, suitable for distribution among the Hindu and Mussulman population. Missionaries have also established and now maintain twenty-five printing establishments. While preaching the gospel regularly in these numerous tongues of India, missionaries maintain English services in fifty-nine chapels, for the edification of our own countrymen. The total cost of this vast missionary agency during the past year, amounted to one hundred and eighty-seven thousand pounds; of which thirty-three thousand five hundred pounds were contributed in this country, not by the native Christian community, but by Europeans.—*Calcutta Review*.

KEYWORTH.—The Rev. Thomas Gough having resigned his pastoral charge over the Independent church at Barrington, in Cambridgeshire, has accepted a most affectionate invitation to become the pastor of the Independent church at Keyworth, in Nottinghamshire, and intends to enter upon his new sphere of labour on the second Sabbath in February.

LUDLOW.—On Friday, the 23rd ult., a public tea-meeting was held in the large room over the Market Hall, to present a large and handsome Bible and a purse of fifty-seven pounds, to the Rev. Theophilus Davies, in the name of his church and numerous other friends, as a testimonial of their approbation of his consistent conduct and public life, and of his valuable labours for sixteen years as the pastor of the Independent church. Mr. Davies, the Revs. W. D. Ingham, of Pembroke, Little (Baptist), of Townhope, Middleton (Primitive Methodist), of Ludlow, and several others, addressed the meeting.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the local Missionary Society took place on Monday, the 26th ult. A tea-party preceded the public meeting. The chair was taken by William Skinner, Esq., one of the magistrates of the town, when the annual report of the society having been read by the Rev. Chisman Beadle, secretary, several resolutions were adopted, and the meeting addressed by Mr. Johnston, of Darlington, the Rev. D. Adam, of Hartlepool, the ministers of the town, and other gentlemen.

LUTON.—On Tuesday, the 27th ult., the annual public tea-meeting of the friends attending Union Chapel, was held in the school-rooms, which were tastefully decorated with evergreens, artificial flowers, transparencies, &c. Above 500 persons sat down to tea, after which the Rev. R. Robinson took the chair, and gave a cheering account of the continued efforts of the congregation to lower the debt, which has been brought down in a few years from £1,700 to £650. The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. Lance, of Houghton; W. Griffith, of Hitchin; J. J. Davies, Luton; J. Harcourt, Luton; and J. Shovelton and W. Mails (Wesleyan), Luton. Other ministers took part in the devotional services. A few weeks since, a meeting of teachers and old scholars, with the senior Bible-classes, was held in the same place, when upwards of 400 sat down to tea, and as the result, several old scholars, adults, applied for readmission to the schools on the following Sabbath. A similar meeting has been held for several years.

POPPLAR.—Millwall chapel having been for some time closed, the entire district of the Isle of Dogs has been left without a single place of wor-

ship devoted to Evangelical teaching. Now, however, the chapel is to be reopened, under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society. Dr. Massie will preach the opening sermon this evening; and the Rev. B. H. Cowper, of Morton-in-Marsh, will commence his stated labours in connexion with the place on Sunday next.

UNROLLING OF THE MUMMY.—On Saturday, at noon, a deputation of members of the Antiquarian Society met at the New Palace of Westminster, for the purpose of examining the mummy or preserved body found a few days since in the east wall of St. Stephen's Crypt. Mr. Barry was in attendance to receive the party, which included Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Franks, of the antiquarian department of the British Museum, and Mr. Akerman, secretary to the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Pettigrew, accompanied by his son, Dr. W. Pettigrew, was also present, having undertaken the duty of unrolling the body. The removal was effected without any injury beyond the fracture of the right forearm, which had been injured by the pickaxe of the workman who first broke in upon the remains. Dr. Pettigrew commenced his operations by making an incision down the centre of the abdomen, and in a lateral direction round the skull. After some little difficulty, a layer of five thick canvass cloths was removed from off the face. A second series, bound round by string, then presented themselves. In due course these were loosened, and to the great satisfaction of all present, on being raised, the face was disclosed in a most remarkable state of preservation. The cartilage of the nose was not at all decayed, and with the lips and other portions of the face remained perfectly flexible to the touch. Even the expression of the countenance was, in a degree, retained, and it was remarked that identity of the individual would not have been impossible had any compeer of his venerable age been present. The abdomen was found to be folded in ten layers of canvas cloth, each of which appeared to have been soaked in wax and nitre, or salts of some such description. On the wrappings being removed the stomach was found to have retreated from the cloth, and to have become a mass of adipose matter, in which state the legs and arms were also found. No writing of any description was discovered in the folds, nor was any mark leading to an identity of the individual found. The body measured 5 feet, 11 inches in length, and, judging from the front teeth remaining, three or four of which in the lower jaw were much worn, must have been that of a very aged man. The mouth was filled with tow, which had evidently been steeped in wax, and a small quantity of hair remained on the chin and upper lip. The crozier was entirely of oak, with an elaborately carved crook—the whole measuring six feet two inches in length. Although there remains an absence of any positive proof as to the identity of the body, the gentlemen present unanimously agreed that the presumption of its being Lydwolf, Bishop of St. David's, who died about the middle of the fifteenth century, was almost indisputable. The examination having been completed, the remains were placed in a strong elm coffin and screwed down.

NON-LIABILITY OF MODEL DWELLINGS TO HOUSE-TAX.—The Commissioners of Assessed Taxes for the division of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George's, Bloomsbury, having confirmed an assessment of window-duty, at the rate of £55 3s. 6d. per annum, made by their surveyor on the model houses built by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, in Streatham-street, Bloomsbury, an appeal was made against the same, on the ground that the building is not one dwelling-house, but that the tenements are distinct and separate dwellings, each having its own outer door, and the only access to them being by galleries or corridors, open to the air, and approached by an open staircase, which is not connected with the separate tenements otherwise than as a roadway to the galleries; that each set of rooms has not more than five windows; that the dwellings have been constructed as models of dwellings for the labouring classes, in localities where it is of the utmost importance, from the very high price of land, to economize space, and, at the same time, to make them separate tenements, and, as such, not liable to the payment of the window-tax. This appeal made to her Majesty's judges, having been considered by them, their opinion has been given that the assessment was wrong, and the amount of the assessment paid by the society is to be repaid forthwith.—*Builder*.

A LOST NOSE RESTORED.—A labourer, who for two years has been under treatment, at University College Hospital, for a disease in the nose, has had a new organ given him by Mr. Elickson, the house surgeon. The progress of the disease having been arrested, it was resolved, with his consent, to cover the cartilages, and form a pair of nostrils with skin taken from the forehead. Accordingly, he was taken into the theatre, and having been subjected to the influence of chloroform, the operation was most skilfully and successfully performed by Mr. Elickson, and in less than twenty minutes the patient awoke to the pleasing consciousness of having a perfect nose. He was then removed to a warm bed in one of the wards, where he will remain until perfectly recovered.

PRESENTATION TO MR. VINCENT OF THE "AMAZON."—Mr. Hollis, and the congregation of Islington Chapel, have purchased a splendid copy of "Bagster's Comprehensive Bible" (the miniature quarto edition), bound in the most tasteful and costly style, with gold rims and gold clasps, which bear Mr. Vincent's name, for the purpose of presentation to that gentleman as a token of their admiration.

THE ANTI-MAYNOOTH AGITATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Judging from the reports of recent meetings of the Protestant Alliance, and the course pursued by some Dissenting journalists, there is, I think, reason to fear that many Dissenters may be induced to petition against the Maynooth Grant on grounds which will compromise them as such.

The subjoined tract, for which I beg to ask admission to your columns, has been written with the double view of urging upon Dissenters the duty of putting forward their principles with prominence at such a juncture, and of leading reflecting Churchmen to the conviction that their present position is an untenable one. May I suggest to those who concur in its object and sentiments, that good may perhaps be effected by distributing it at Anti-Maynooth meetings, and through other channels.*

Your obedient servant,

January 31st, 1852.

ARISTIDES.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT;
OR, THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Ought the Protestants of Great Britain to be compelled to pay for the support of Popery by grants of money out of the public funds? Is it right that they should be made to furnish the means for training men for propagating doctrines which they abhor, and for extending a system which they deem hostile to religious, political, and mental freedom?

To these questions tens of thousands of voices will answer emphatically—"No! the Maynooth Grant is an outrage upon our consciences—a curse to Ireland—and a premium upon Romish arrogance and ambition; and we will give Parliament no rest until the act of 1845 is repealed, and the grant altogether abolished."

But have these parties never reflected that Roman Catholics also pay taxes, and that it is equally a hardship on them to be obliged to contribute to the support of other sects, who denounce their religion as heretical and superstitious? If the Episcopalian in England, and the Presbyterian in Scotland, has his Church supported by the State, in the name of fair-play, how can he deny to the Papist in Ireland the same privilege? They believe their systems to be true, and his false; he is of just the contrary opinion, and Parliament, which equally represents and is, in fact, composed of all three, has no right to take upon itself to decide between them. If it already endows the English and the Scotch Churches, which are, on many points, opposed to each other, how can it object to endow a third, which differs from both? On what principle of justice can any religious denomination which puts its own hands into the pockets of the Roman Catholic, think it a shame that he should have a single shilling out of theirs?

The truth is, that Romanists are entitled to claim from the Legislature the same advantages as Protestants. Whatever one receives cannot with fairness be denied to the other. If the Church of the latter should be established by law, so should that of the former; and if Parliamentary grants are withdrawn from one sect they should be taken from all. Look at Ireland—with a population numbering five millions of Papists, and greatly less than one million of Episcopalian Protestants. Yet it is the Church of the minority which is made dominant, and which is enriched by revenues once in the hands of the Church of the majority, but now wasted on useless dignitaries and a sinecure clergy.†

"The Established Church of Ireland is an anomaly to which the whole Christian world supplies no parallel; unions of eight or ten, or even more parishes, being consolidated to make up one rich living, that living, without either church or manse, or Protestant congregation, its incumbent enjoying, through a tithe-agent, its large emoluments, and those emoluments wrung from a population who never behold the face of their minister, or hear from his lips one word of exhortation!"‡

How, in the face of facts like these, can any Churchman, with a good conscience, ask the Legislature to take away the few thousands a year granted for Maynooth, without, at the same time, admitting that the Protestant endowments should be withdrawn also? And how can any Irish Presbyterian, who shares in the *Regium Donum*, and admires the golden rule, object to his Roman Catholic fellow-countryman dipping his hand at least a little way into the public purse? Abolish the Irish Church, and the Irish people will not complain of the extinction of the Maynooth Grant; but redress the little wrong done to Protestants, and not the great wrong done to Romanists, and you will, inevitably, exasperate the latter, as seeming to make Protestantism a stalking-horse for oppression, and the scrupulosity of the Saxon a pretext for outraging the conscience of the Celt.

Let it never be forgotten that one object which politicians had in view in increasing the endowment of Maynooth was the perpetuation of this very institution. "The Irish Church," wrote the *Quarterly Review*, "is, we have no sort of doubt, the frontier pass where the Protestant Establishment of the Empire is to be fought for, saved, or lost!—and it is with the deepest concern, and most reluctant conviction, that we avow our opinion, that, if a reasonable and honourable State-provision for the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland be not adopted, the Established Church of Ireland will be swept away by the irresistible pressure which our own folly and injustice will have accumulated against her." In plain

* See advertisement.

† The revenues of the Irish Church, according to the returns, amount to £711,584—a sum which, by those who know anything of clerical returns, will not be thought to be an exaggeration. In addition, it has had, since 1800, £920,000 for the erection of churches and parsonages, and for glebe lands. Yet in 1835, there were 425 parishes, containing less than 100 members of the Church of England, and in '41 that Church had not a single adherent! To the question, whether any and what duties were discharged by the cathedral dignitaries, the reply, "There are not any duties annexed," was returned in the case of sixteen deaneries, nine prebendaries, five chancellorships, seven treasurerships, two provostships, twelve archdeacons, twenty-three prebends, and one canonry!

‡ Reply of Archdeacon Glover to a letter from Dean Fellow, in 1835, inviting him to join in an address to the Sovereign, in support of the Irish Church, against a proposition to employ a portion of its revenues for general education.

terms, it is necessary to bribe the Romish clergy with grants that the Protestant clergy may continue to receive tithes!—to help to spread Popery on a large scale, in order to maintain Protestantism on a small one!—to throw a few scraps to the Church which Paddy loves that he may no longer chafe at the plethoric wealth of that which he hates!

Members of the Church of England! you are bound to be just as well as Protestant; and, while you denounce Roman Catholicism, to act fairly towards Roman Catholics. In petitioning for the withdrawal of State favours from other religionists, you should be willing to give up those conferred on you. Now, however disinterested your attachment to a pure faith, you subject yourselves to the suspicion of being less zealous for truth than for the preservation of your own monopoly. Ask nothing of Parliament for yourselves, and you may then reasonably urge it to withhold from others. Show that you respect the consciences of those who differ from you, and your own conscientious pleas will be respected. Insist no longer that your Church shall be exalted above other sects, and you will have some claim on Dissenters for help in your hour of trouble. But if you will have State endowments given, and State authority exercised, on behalf of your creed, rely upon it that statesmen will be obliged, not only to continue grants already made to Roman Catholics, but greatly to increase them, and to extend them to other religious bodies, who, as contributing to the national funds, may claim the right of sharing in the distribution of them. Your very love for your Church and for Protestantism should induce you to abandon the State support to which you tenaciously cling. It is because that Church is established that you cannot expel from it Papistical principles, or the men who hold them. The heresiarch, Dr. Pusey, still holds his position in the University of Oxford, and declares that he will die in the Church of England—Mr. Denison is rewarded for his courageous Tractarianism by investiture with the archidiaconal office—and Mr. Bennett, driven from Knightsbridge, finds secure refuge behind the skirts of a lady-patroness at Froome! Remember, too, that while an Establishment exists, Rome will never want an incentive to activity for the renewal of her ancient conquests; the recovery of the endowments in which you trust being the prize for which she will never cease to struggle.

Protestant Dissenters! these are truths which you ought not to suppress even to co-operate with fellow Protestants against Rome. While remembering that you are Protestants as well as Dissenters, forget not that you are Dissenters as well as Protestants, and that your principles as such are the very "Protestantism of the Protestant religion." By fraternizing with you in this matter Churchmen gain much, and lose nothing; you, on the contrary, gain nothing and lose much; for you conceal* your principles, which are sound, and leave unchallenged those of Churchmen, which you believe to be unsound. While denouncing the Popery of the Church of Rome your mouth must be shut respecting the Popery of the Church of England. To gain a small point, you will forego a providential opportunity for helping to secure one infinitely more important. The clergy will gladly avail themselves of your powerful support in struggling against a rival Church, but will abate nothing of their pretensions, their exclusiveness, or their exactions. They will shake hands with you on the platform, and send the broker into your parlour. They will "sink minor differences" at the public meeting, and will cut you in the street. They will lead you on against "the common foe," but when the fighting is over it will be the Establishment, and not you, who will be lauded as the saviour of Protestantism!

Why should you voluntarily descend from an impregnable position to occupy one from which logic and common sense can immediately dislodge you?

You would act with perfect fairness towards Roman Catholics; why, then, share in the reproaches which they will justly heap on those who, while hostile to their religion, scruple not to exact from them their money? Your hands are clean—hold them up, not against the Maynooth Grant alone, but against all grants for religious purposes. If you object only to a legislative provision for Romanism, Parliament will have a right to conclude that you are content to have a Protestant Establishment. If you confine your protests to the endowment of error, not merely do you assign to Parliament a function which, at other times, you declare it incapable of exercising; but the inference is legitimate, that if your dogmas were advantaged, you would be satisfied and silent. Even if you content yourselves with petitioning against this grant, on the designedly vague grounds that it is "indefensible in principle, and at variance with sound policy," and that you have an "increasing repugnance"† to it, you will leave your real views and motives open to serious misconception, and will be regarded by the House of Commons as only swelling a cry raised by men whose principles you disown, and of whose bigotry you are ashamed! Speak out, then, and speak plainly! Speak the truth, and the whole truth. Do as you did in 1845, when the Maynooth Grant‡ was increased—refuse to be compromised by silence respecting truths as vital now as then. Resolve to make no speech, to vote for no resolution, and to sign no petition which does not give distinct utterance to your glorious principles, as opponents of all State-maintenance of religion, and you will thus help to purify Protestantism, while you repel Popery, and to obtain freedom for Churchmen while you consolidate your own.

* Some Dissenters will say, "I always take care to let my principles be known on such occasions." Yes! in a parenthesis of a speech of which Parliament and half the public know nothing! Anti-state-church principles may, perhaps, be avowed on Protestant Alliance platforms, but cannot properly be advocated, and, if they would, the temptation to be silent would, to most men, be irresistible.

† These are terms employed in the petitions of the Protestant Alliance, which is organizing public meetings on the subject throughout the country.

‡ The Dissenting body held a Conference in London, to which above 800 delegates were sent, and at which, while agreeing firmly to resist the Maynooth Endowment Bill, they emphatically protested against Church Establishments generally, and that of Ireland in particular. The following is one of the resolutions adopted at the Conference:—"That this Conference regards the proposed endowment of Maynooth College as one of the many and natural results of a State Church; that, to uphold its unrighteous and impolitic supremacy, it foresees that other and similar misappropriations of the public property will be proposed by Parliament, as occasions arise; and that, therefore, it deems it the duty of Protestant Dissenters chiefly to aim at the repudiation of the assumed right of the State to interfere with the religious affairs of her Majesty's subjects in any form."

ANTI-MAYNOOTH MEETINGS.

During the past week, meetings have been held, either from a local motion or at the instigation of the Protestant Alliance, at Exeter, Southampton, Bristol, Leicester, Edinburgh, and Perth. Our readers will be principally interested to know the position taken at or towards these gatherings by Dissenters; and a brief report of each will afford that information.

At the Exeter meeting, the Rev. J. Bristow and the Rev. J. Fletcher (Independents) and the Rev. W. Wightman (Baptist) were among the speakers. Mr. Bristow said they did not ask the legislature to perform some strange thing, to which they had been unaccustomed, when they asked them to repeal the act of 1845. In asking for its repeal, they were acting in perfect harmony with a vast number of Roman Catholic fellow-subjects [hear]—for they protested loudly and frequently against being compelled to support a religion, of which they did not approve. They just did the same, and upon the same principle. He believed it to be opposed to scriptural principles. The Scriptures taught him that God required the service of a willing mind; but Popery would enslave that mind. The Scriptures taught him to exercise his private judgment—to be fully persuaded in his own mind; but Popery would punish him for that exercise. The Scriptures taught him to search its sacred contents, and to learn from it his principles and his duty; but Popery denied him the privilege of reading it—she was a Bible-hating and a Bible-burning foe to the Christians [hear]. Then, the Bible taught him to fear God, as a great religious duty, which he was bound to discharge; and to reverence and honour the Queen—but Popery claimed the right, on the part of her Pontiff, to snatch the crown from her brow, and to degrade her from her throne. He said, then, let the endowment be withdrawn [great cheering]. Mr. Fletcher objected to the continuance of the grant on scriptural grounds, and, further, that it had not answered the ends for which it had been designed. Mr. Wightman, objected to the principle of giving public money for the support of a college which trained up priests in principles antagonistic to Protestantism.

The Southampton meeting was held in the Victoria Rooms, which were filled to overflowing. The chair was occupied by Colonel Bullock, and the principal speakers were the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the Rev. T. Adkins, the Rev. J. W. Wyld, Mr. Alderman Palk, and Mr. T. C. Moody. Mr. Councillor Clark moved an amendment to one of the resolutions, against all State endowments for religious purposes, which met with a hearty response from a large portion of the meeting, but which the chairman refused to put, because, he said, the meeting had been called for a specific object. This decision created, for a long time, a scene of indescribable confusion. Many persons present said that if the amendment had been put to the audience, it would have been carried—the great majority of the meeting not voting at all on the resolutions. As it was, all the resolutions were declared to be carried.

At the Bristol meeting, the Rev. Aaron Rogers undertook to answer the question, "How can it be possible for you to unite with Dissenters?" Surely there were some things in common between Churchmen and Dissenters—surely it was time that the little contemptible differences which had existed should be banished, and that the spirit of peace should prevail in their hearts. The Rev. G. H. Davies adverted to the same topic. Why should not Evangelical Dissenters and Churchmen be allied? Mark how insignificant are our differences; you prefer liturgy, we prefer prayer; you prefer a diocesan episcopacy, we a congregational; you prefer a ministerial support by common law, we by the law of custom and opinion. Mark the unspeakably higher matters in which we agree. We both hold the one unadulterated rule of faith and practice—the one only Head of the Church—the one finished sacrifice—the one Divine Paraclete. We differ as to external forms; we agree in all saving truths. Why, then, should we not be allied? Have we not a common danger? The Puseyite may be despised by Rome for his halting logic, but the Evangelical, whether Churchman or Dissenter, must be hated. Allied we must be, nor must all the efforts of Jesuits divide us again [loud cheers]. Dr. Beaumont also commenced by alluding to the reference which had been made to the heterogeneous mass of Churchmen and Dissenters, but they ought to be united—they ought, being all Protestants, to combine together, whether they were Episcopalian or Nonconformists. Lord Nelson, when he stood on the deck of his splendid ship, the "Victory," and saw Collingwood leading out his ship, did not feel jealousy. No; he said, "See how nobly Collingwood leads out his ship into action;" and if a Nonconformist saw an Episcopalian or an Episcopalian saw a Nonconformist coming forward and leading in the van of Protestantism, he ought to feel just as Nelson felt upon observing Collingwood. He, for one, had no hesitation in allying himself with others, if others would ally themselves with him.

Leicester has had a double demonstration—a morning and evening meeting in the New Hall, for the purpose of forming a county Alliance. Lord Berners presided at the former. The Rev. R. Gwatkin, in moving the first resolution, contended that it was not only allowable for Protestants of all denominations to unite for such an object, but that it was their duty to do so. In showing the position which the Church of England held towards the various denominations of Protestants he drew attention to the definition of the Church of Christ, as given in the Articles of the Church of England:—"The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly administered

according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same." No censure was here passed upon the other Protestant churches. The Articles of the Church of England did not lay down as essential any form of Church government. The Rev. J. Smedmore, in seconding the resolution, said, what the Romanists wanted was unlimited power—permission to do what they pleased; and he contended that to allow such unrestrained freedom to any class of religionists would be dangerous to the peace of the community, but that to give it to the Romanists would be a policy suicidal and insane. A young man with closely cut hair, and wearing a long black coat, walked slowly up the middle aisle of the hall, and handed a card to the noble chairman. This proved to be a request from Mr. Sisk, a Roman Catholic priest, to address the meeting. Lord Berners stated to the meeting the nature of the communication, and said that at a meeting like that, called for a specific purpose, and where the speakers and resolutions had been arranged beforehand, it was contrary to rule, and would be inconvenient to comply with Mr. Sisk's request; but if that gentleman wished to fix a time for a discussion, he (Lord Berners) would willingly attend it. This proposition Mr. Sisk declined. At the evening meeting Mr. T. Nanneley was called to the chair. Dr. Legge, who moved the first resolution, avowed his belief that there were Roman Catholics who were sincere and devout Christians; but he protested against the system pursued by the Roman Catholic Church, as a confederacy to use the powers of the world to come, in order to get possession of the world that now is. The Rev. Alexander King, Independent minister, of Dublin, delivered an impressive speech. The Rev. J. P. Mursell cordially approved of and sympathized with the principle of the Protestant Alliance, and especially because it was an alliance; for he had seen a document from a high source connected with the Roman Catholic body, which stated that their business would be to foment discord between Dissenters and Churchmen, for if they were united in a Protestant Alliance, they had no hope whatever of England. He asked for the withdrawal of the Maynooth Grant on political grounds alone. The Rev. John Wing rejoiced that there was nothing in the Articles of the Church of England at variance with his solemn conviction of the necessity of united action on the part of all Protestants. What should hinder the elements of knowledge, of faith, of love, which are alive within us, from assuming a visible appearance in a union between Churchmen and the descendants of Goodwin, Owen, Baxter, Charnock, Manton, and a host of distinguished men, whose labours had enlightened, and would continue to enlighten, the Church to the latest period? Nonconformists of the present day might object to the endowment of Maynooth College principally on political grounds, but that should not blind his sense of what was right and necessary, or prevent his uniting with them in endeavouring to obtain the discharge from the consolidated fund of the permanent grant to that college on religious as well as political grounds.

The Edinburgh demonstration was got up by the Scottish Anti-state-church Association. The Lord Provost presided. The Revs. W. Simpson, Renton, Low, Wallace, Robertson, and Finlayson, and Messrs. Baillie Fyfe, Councillor Grey, and Councillor Pow, were the speakers. The first resolution denounced all State-endowment of religion—the second asserted the sufficiency of the Voluntary principle, and the safety of a dissolution of the union, in Scotland, at least—the third was, "That in regard to Ireland, this meeting conceive that no time should be lost by Parliament in giving to that country entire religious equality; and that with this view the Presbyterian *Regium Donum* should be discontinued, the Roman Catholic Maynooth Grant withdrawn, and the Episcopal Irish Church abolished." The fourth was to the effect—"That if the three measures alluded to in the previous resolutions cannot be effected at once, this meeting are of opinion that they may be dealt with separately, believing that the gaining of any one of them must lead to the ultimate accomplishment of the rest; that they are persuaded the repeal of the Maynooth endowment would have such an effect; and, therefore, this meeting agree to adopt a petition to Parliament to that effect." When this had been moved and seconded, Mr. Glendonwyn Scott rose to propose an amendment, amid considerable uproar, and a cry of "Jesus!" He denied that he was a Jesuit, but he was proud to call himself a Catholic. He took his ground on the broad principle of Voluntaryism, and his opposition to the motion was grounded on this objection, that it seemed to single out the Maynooth Grant as an object of peculiar and apparently of sectarian hostility [Catholic cheers]. He believed that the destruction of the monster Irish Church would inevitably bring down with it the Maynooth Grant and the *Regium Donum*, but he believed that the withdrawal of the Maynooth Grant, so far from injuring the Established Church, would only tend to strengthen it. He said, down with the Maynooth Grant, but, in the first place, down with the monster Church Establishment of Ireland. He concluded by moving as an amendment to the resolution last proposed, that it be referred to the committee to prepare a petition to the Legislature, embodying a prayer founded on the principles set forth in the first, second, and third resolutions [cheers and hisses]. Mr. O'Neill Daunt (private secretary to the late Daniel O'Connell) seconded the amendment. He expressed his regret that abuse of Popery had been the leading point with all the speakers [series of "No, no"]. His own feelings were so completely in alliance with the principles of the association, that if he thought the withdrawal of the

Maynooth Grant would be productive of the overthrow of the Established Church in Ireland, he should be the first to say down with Maynooth; but he believed that by doing so they would only be sweeping a rival out of the way. Besides, it was Irish money which endowed Maynooth [a laugh]. The speaker then proceeded with a somewhat rambling speech, amid repeated marks of impatience and calls to order. On a show of hands being taken, about a hundred appeared for the amendment, and the rest of the meeting for the original resolution, which was thereupon declared carried.

The men of Perth have held a meeting in simple opposition to all endowments. Mr. James Ruddle occupied the chair. The Rev. Messrs. Johnston, Lindsay, Marshall, Knowles, and Dr. Young, were the speakers. Mr. Johnston animadverted very strongly on some defaulters and deserters from the Voluntary ranks, and contrasted their conduct with that of the Rev. Dr. Young, who had stood in the foremost ranks for the last twenty-three years, and who had wielded his weapon in defence of their cause—a weapon which the enemies of their principles from Orkney to London, knew was neither blunt nor light. But, while he had remained faithful, were there not other reverend doctors, whose voices were once as loud as his, now silent on that subject? There was one reverend doctor who had made the walls of the large hall in Edinburgh to reverberate with the sound of his voice in advocating the separating of the Church from the State. That voice was now silent on that subject. But ought that to discourage them? Assuredly not; it ought, in the words of the resolution, to make them renew their efforts on behalf of their principles, and use every Christian and constitutional means for their practical triumph. Never was the public mind so ready to receive their principles, and consider them, as at the present moment; and he was convinced that, if the means were used, they would as surely tear the Church from the State as the sun would rise to-morrow morning. Dr. Young read a lengthened and able address in support of a resolution proposing the withdrawing of endowments from all State Churches and ecclesiastical institutions. He was decidedly opposed to the endowment of Maynooth. It was the ugliest feature of an ugly face, and he thought it the better way to remove the face, and the features would disappear. He, for one, could not see it to be his duty to petition for a modification of any religious endowment whatever. His plan was to pull them all up by the roots, and let religion stand or fall by its own merits. The doctor then at considerable length went into the relation in which the Irish State Church stands to Maynooth, and showed that the upholding of the State Church was the cause which led to the effect—viz. the endowment of Maynooth. Remove the cause, and the effect would inevitably follow. It had been said that if Protestants were to unite at present they would succeed in getting the endowment withdrawn from Maynooth College. He, for one, was sceptical in regard to this; besides, it would be an unfair proceeding to attempt to do this, while all the while we were saddled with so gigantic an incubus as the establishment of the Church of England in Ireland. He farther showed that the endowment of the State Church in Ireland was an endowment of Popery, as from it the fundamental success of that error had sprung. She was its mother in a mask. Let no one deceive himself. This was a matter of fact, and every day's experience corroborated it. It had been said, that if the grant was withdrawn from Maynooth, the Romanists would begin with us Voluntaries in trying to uproot the Irish Establishment; but he was not one of those who thought this was likely to be the case. No Roman Catholic could be a Voluntary; their whole system is based on compulsion. Our object was to obtain, by conviction, allies to our cause; we look not to the statute-book, but to the Bible for the maintenance and furtherance of our views. The Doctor concluded his address, of which the above is only a faint outline, amidst great applause. All the resolutions were carried unanimously.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Thursday, a robbery of the most daring character was effected in the turnpike road, between Derby and Ashbourne. As Mr. Rix, of Shirley, was proceeding on horseback from that place to Ashbourne, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, when near the turn of the road leading to Osmaston, a young man walked up to him, presented a pistol, and demanded 5s., threatening to blow Mr. Rix's brains out if his demand were not immediately complied with. Mr. Rix complied, and proceeded on his journey. Mr. Hind, painter, of Ashbourne, happened to be on the road in his "trap," and, hearing of the attack, procured the assistance of a man named Clark, and Mr. Chadfield, jun., together with a gentleman's groom, who was passing, and went in pursuit of the footpad. After a good deal of doubling and twisting he was discovered in the corner of a field. On his pursuers approaching, he held out the pistol in his hand, ready cocked, threatening to shoot any one who should attempt to take him. The groom, nothing daunted, attacked him with stones, and finally the party succeeded in capturing him. On searching him, a quantity of powder and shot, and a print depicting the "Life and Adventures of Tom King, the Highwayman," were found upon his person. The pistol was loaded almost to the muzzle.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday, according to an understanding entered into by the trade on Saturday, a general rise of one penny on the four pound loaf took place throughout the metropolis.

ECCLIESIASTICAL AND AGRARIAN TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

The long-announced Limerick banquet, to celebrate the return of Lord Arundel, came off yesterday week, but without the presence of the chief actor. At the last moment, Lord Arundel was again prevented by "severe indisposition" from leaving London. The other letters of apology extended over six columns! Cardinal Wiseman declined on the ground that he avoids politics, and Archbishop Murray declined on the ground of his advanced age. The Roman Catholic bishops who did appear were Dr. Ryan, of Limerick, Dr. McGettigan, of Raphoe, Dr. Murphy, of Cloyne, Dr. Browne, of Elphin, and Dr. Briggs, of Beverley. The members of Parliament were Mr. William Monsell, Mr. William Keogh, Mr. John Reynolds, Mr. N. V. Maher, Mr. J. T. Devereux, and Mr. W. D. Corballis. The only speech of English interest was that of Dr. Ryan, deemed a moderate and peace-loving ecclesiastic. He avowed resistance to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and renewed the old suggestion of a concordat with Rome:—

I proclaim here, and I do so not in any spirit of defiance, that this is a law which will not be observed. It is not our wish, as ministers of religion, to offer any insult to the powers that rule over us. We are bound to respect them under all circumstances; but it is equally our duty to perform our ecclesiastical functions in defiance of any act of Parliament. Whenever the duty of consecrating bishops under the Papal rescripts is to be performed—whenever it may be my duty to attend and officiate, I will do so, be the consequences what they may. No matter how severe the penalties which they may inflict upon us, our duty we must and will perform. We cannot swerve from it—we must serve God rather than man. I consider this penal law so unjust, tyrannical, and injurious to the peace and happiness of society, that I cannot entertain a doubt but that it will be repealed after one or two sessions of Parliament. I admit it is not easy for Parliament or members of the Legislature to retrace their steps at once, or willingly admit their own folly, weakness, or tyranny. This is human nature. Neither individuals nor a party will easily or willingly admit that they have been wrong, or that they have acted foolishly or unwisely; but it strikes me that means could be found by which a satisfactory understanding could be come to between the temporal powers and the just and spiritual rights of the Church, and that could be done only by the temporal power coming to a proper understanding with the Court of Rome on this difficult and important question [cheers]. The groundwork has been already laid in the measure for establishing diplomatic relations between the Courts of St. James's and Rome. The Queen can send an ambassador to Rome, and the Pope one to the Court of St. James's. Nothing stands in the way but a little matter—that the Pope at first would only send an ecclesiastic. I believe that is but a matter of etiquette; and is the peace or welfare of the country to be sacrificed to etiquette? I hope not. A layman might easily be found suitable for the duty; the Pope could easily select a man of wisdom, learning, and trustworthiness, to discharge the duty of ambassador at the Court of St. James's, and I am confident that his Holiness would not sacrifice us to any point of etiquette, nor leave us to tyrannical laws. It may be said that this penal law will not be put into execution; but I don't wish to see a sword suspended over my head by a single hair. The letter of the law is against me, and, in spite of the Minister, I could be prosecuted, and prevented from the discharge of my duty. I hope that the heads of the temporal and spiritual power will take this matter into consideration, and come to a decision that will give satisfaction to all. It tells well in other countries, and I cannot see why it should not work well here also.

The Catholic Defence Association has at length issued its address to the Catholics of the empire—a long but by no means violent document. A principal topic is the conversions to Protestantism in the West, which are described as the effect of an organized system of proselytism by bribery and intimidation. Another unexpected feature of the movement is, that contributors may specify to which of several objects they wish their money to be applied.—It is stated that Lord Arundel intends resigning the seat obtained for him with so much ostentation. Ill-health is assigned as the cause; but the *Nation* attributes it to the dissension in the ranks of the "brigade."

There has been held at Dublin, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a conference of merchants and manufacturers, and others interested in the social condition of Ireland, for the consideration of the following propositions:—

1. To adopt measures for converting the workhouses into self-sustaining establishments.
2. For extending the means of education, and directing its chief force to industrial instruction in all places, whether colleges, schools, prisons, or poorhouses.
3. For organising an extensive and available system of banking and currency to represent the labour of the people.
4. For taking steps to remove the duty off the manufacture of paper, off newspapers, and off all agencies for disseminating knowledge.
5. For considering and proclaiming what branches of manufacture will best suit each locality of Ireland.
6. For considering how best the pressure of taxation on land and labour may be diminished.
7. And how the physical and mental energies of the people may best be developed to success, without allowing sectarian discussion or party politics to interfere.

The attendance was numerous and respectable, Lord Cloncurry, the Earl of Aldborough, and several members of Parliament, being present, and taking an active part in the proceedings. The following are the leading resolutions adopted by the meeting:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it cannot be made apparent, by any mode of reasoning, that to clothe and feed the poor and the criminals in idleness can possibly add to the wealth of the country, or serve any class of the people, whether merchants, artisans, manufacturers, or farmers; and that the converse is indisputably true, for we hold that every idle person who shall, by instruction, be put to remunerative labour of any kind, becomes, from the moment he attains that position, a profitable and constant customer, either directly or indirectly—to the landlord and cultivator of the soil, for his food—to the artisan, who fabricates some article he must require—and to the

State, which realises, from the articles he is enabled to consume, his portion of the common tax necessary to the support of the Government.

That the inmates of 170 chief poor-houses, with their auxiliary establishments, together with fifty gaols and penitentiaries, scattered all over Ireland, with industrial instruction or occupation, threaten with the most alarming consequences the morals, property, and peace of the country; and, if not remedied in a prompt and effective way, will, at no distant period, convulse society to its centre, destroy its peace, its enterprise, its happiness, and lead to greater emigration, greater poverty, suffering, and degradation, than we now experience.

That a special enactment, authorising the guardians of the various workhouses throughout Ireland to reciprocally exchange with each other all articles manufactured in their respective houses, and to export the surplus, if any, under regulations, to foreign nations, would tend to instruct the guardians themselves in manufactures, by repeated experiments and improvements, and the poor in their charge in practical knowledge by their own actual operations, the very best system of teaching; and that this course, we maintain, would bring the workhouses and prisons of Ireland to a condition as near as possible to self-supporting, and in the most unobjectionable way—would, in fact, convert them into mechanical and manufacturing schools, which would cease to be a burden, and would become a profitable investment for the nation.

The Monaghan Special Commission opened its sittings, under the protection of an escort of dragoons, at Castleblaney, yesterday week. The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench delivered an impressive charge, denouncing the Riband conspiracy as the worst scourge of Ireland. Two men, named Francis and Owen Kelley, were then arraigned for the murder of Mr. Batson, who pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. Bell, Q.C. Francis's trial lasted three days, and the jury were at last discharged without agreeing to a verdict. They had been locked up for twenty-four hours, had been without food for thirty hours, were called four times into court, and were only discharged on the sworn evidence of a physician that the life of one of them was in danger, and that five others were extremely weak from the long fast and confinement. The Attorney-General, in reply to the Chief Justice, stated that he proposed to place the prisoner again upon his trial, before a fresh jury. The whole of Friday was lost in waiting for the verdict, the trial of William Randall McDonnell, for writing a letter, signed "An Advocate for Tenant Right," threatening to kill a Mr. Thomas Edward Wright, having been postponed till the next assizes. Thus three days of the Special Commission were consumed absolutely without any effect.

The following is only the latest illustration of the state of society in the very district in which the Commission is sitting:—

On Thursday last, the market day of Carrickmacross, Mr. Patrick M'Ardle, a bailiff connected with the Bath estate, who lives at Dungannon, received information from a friend, or one who seemed his friend, that he ought to stop in town that night, as if he left it there was a probability that his life would be in danger. Mr. M'Ardle instantly communicated his information to Captain Barry of the Carrickmacross constabulary, who lost not a moment in making such arrangements as under the circumstances could be accomplished. Mr. M'Ardle was directed to go homewards, which he did in his jaunting car with his wife, and policemen were ordered out in charge of Acting Constable M'Mahon, to carry out the plan of Captain Barry. M'Ardle proceeded along the Castleblaney-road at a slow pace, three policemen going behind the hedge on the right hand side, and two behind that on the left hand side of the road, the remainder of the force keeping on the road. When about two and a half miles from Carrickmacross, and at a place where there is an elevation on the road, near a quarry, two men were discovered concealed behind one of the ditches, who were, of course, instantly taken into custody. At this time M'Ardle was but a few paces from the spot where they were lying. A brass blunderbuss, containing eleven inches of a charge, was found at a short distance from the place, covered in a coarse bag.

Several men are under arrest on the charge of shooting at Mr. Chambré. It is believed that a special commission is to be issued for the county (Armagh) in which that outrage took place.

A movement has been set on foot to obtain the remission of the sentence of Smith O'Brien, and the other Irish political convicts of '48. Meetings have been held in Wexford, and in the Court-house at Limerick, the mayor presiding, and a large number of the Roman Catholic clergy being present.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.—By the will of Mr. Thomas Dickinson, late of Upper Holloway, the contingent reversionary interest of £12,000 (in addition to £1,000 immediate) is bequeathed to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution on the death of his daughter, Mrs. Henry F. Richardson. Mr. Dickinson has also bequeathed (all free of legacy duty) £4,500 to the Animals' Friend Society; £1,000 to the London Hospital; £1,000 to the Indigent Blind School; £1,000 to the London Orphan Asylum; £1,000 to the Infant Orphan Asylum; £1,000 to the Marine Society; £1,000 to the National Benevolent Institution; £1,000 to the Destitute Sailors' Home; £1,000 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; £1,000 to the Royal Free Hospital; £500 to the Holloway Dispensary; £500 to the Labourers' Friend Society; £4,000 to Whitechapel parish, the interest to find twenty poor people with bread, potatoes, and coals, who are constant attendants at divine service; £4,000 on similar conditions to Holloway parish; £2,000 to the Idiot Asylum; £1,000 to the Fistula Society; £1,000 to the Charing Cross Hospital. The legacies are of various amounts, not exceeding £20,000 to each relative, with various legacies of £10,000 and £5,000 each to other branches, with £10,000 to his housekeeper. Mr. Dickinson was a merchant of eminence in Whitechapel, and a member of the Court of the Drapers' Company.

Leith sent off to Antwerp, a week or ten days ago, a cargo unique in the history of the port—a load of wheat.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

We cannot report an abatement of the general apprehension of war, but certainly of the sort of panic at first manifested, a growing determination to resist mere additions to our defences, and indications of a resolution on the part of the Government to prepare even for invasion.

At a meeting at Newcastle, a few days ago, a resolution was adopted approving of a rifle club, provided her Majesty's Government sanctioned its formation. Dr. Glover was instructed to write to Sir G. Grey; the subjoined was the reply:—

"Whitehall, Jan. 26.
Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir G. Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, in which you inquire whether the proposed formation of a volunteer rifle corps in the town and neighbourhood of Newcastle meets with the approval of her Majesty's Government. I am to acquaint you in reply, that her Majesty's Government appreciate the patriotic motives of the gentlemen on whose behalf you have addressed Sir G. Grey; but as the subject of sanctioning the formation of such corps is at present under the consideration of the Government, he must defer for a short time a definite answer to your inquiry.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
H. M. Glover, Esq., M.D. W. WADDINGTON.
14, Northumberland-street, Newcastle.

About ninety gentlemen of the Stock Exchange have enrolled themselves in the proposed rifle club, for whose use the Woolwich parade ground is said to have been promised.

At Cheltenham, among other places, there has been a public meeting, at which a rifle corps has been established to "act under such organization and rules for practice as her Majesty's Government may think fit to provide." A committee and officers of the club were also appointed, including chaplain—an office which was suggested by the Rev. Francis Close, who also offered to undertake it, and his offer was accepted.

Instructions were forwarded from the Horse Guards, on Saturday, to a number of line regiments to send out recruiting parties to enlist men for the immediate augmentation of the army, it having been resolved by Government to increase the number of men in the regiments of the line to the extent of 5,000 as early as recruits can be obtained to make up that number.

According to the *Daily News* orders have been sent out recalling to England three of the principal ships composing the squadron now lying in the Tagus, and as many of the vessels which contribute to form our fleet in the Mediterranean; the "Polyphemus" steam-sloop is ordered to be taken to Sheerness, where she will be stationed as an advanced war-steamer; and all the vessels ready for service at the various ports are to be fitted with their guns on board, and to be kept in such a state of efficiency as to be ready for service, if manned or commissioned, on the shortest notice.

In a letter to the editor of the *Daily News*, Earl Talbot, who formerly advocated the Warner inventions so strenuously in the House of Commons, declares his belief in Mr. Warner's powers unaltered, except inasmuch as it is strengthened by longer consideration, and announces his conviction, that in them the country might possess an effectual means of defence, without incurring the expense of erecting one additional fort or building another ship. Many distinguished officers of both services, as well as the veterans of the last war, who have recently gone from among us, as those still surviving, are, he says, of the same opinion.

The country journals, generally, are far more reasonable than our London contemporaries on this subject. "Persons reading the alarming London papers," says the *Liverpool Times*, "would suppose that there were no English ships on the home station, and, therefore, no means of resisting a sudden attack; but nothing is further from the truth. England can bring together from eighteen to twenty line-of-battle ships, from the ships now in commission, without depriving her distant commerce of the protection of the squadrons on the North American, the West Indian, the Pacific, the Australian, and the East Indian stations."

DEATH BY FIRE.—A fire broke out at three o'clock on Thursday morning, at Mr. Werndly's, a house-painter, in Welbeck-street, which caused the death of an old man. The fire originated in the first floor; Mr. and Mrs. Werndly, and a female servant, slept in the third floor; the old man who lost his life, James Webster, was a sheriff's-officer, and had "taken possession" on the previous evening; he also slept on the third floor. The Werndlys and their servant escaped by a trap-door, and thought Webster was following; but he was overpowered by the smoke. The first intimation of the fire which the Werndlys received was by their dog scratching on their faces with his paws: the faithful animal perished.

KOSUTH'S HOST IN LONDON.—Two of the young gentlemen of the Guards have recently been "permitted" to sell out. The *Daily News* ascribes the untimely retirement to fast living—but of one of the two, Mr. Algernon Massingberd, the *United Service Gazette* says his retirement has been brought about, in a great measure, by an intimation he received that his attention to the celebrated Hungarian, in placing his mansion in Eaton-square at his disposal, was by no means befitting the position he held in the household troops of her Majesty. It is added, that Mr. Massingberd intends repairing to America, and devoting himself to the Hungarian cause.

A LANCASHIRE ELYSIUM.—In the township of Hapton, there is no policeman, no lawyer, no doctor, no magistrate, no church, no chapel, no parson, no beer-house, and very few paupers or poor people.—*Preston Chronicle*.

COLONEL THOMPSON ON THE KAFIR WAR.

At a public meeting at Bradford, on Friday last, to petition against the Kafir war, with the Mayor in the chair, and both the members for the borough present, Colonel Thompson said—

There are two reasons why I must speak with great plainness on the subject set before me:—first, because I am one of a suspected class; and, secondly, because you have a right to ask me, and to expect that I shall speak the truth. And the truth is, that, on considering the whole circumstances of this Kafir war, I can come to no conclusion but that there has been a bee in the bonnet. It does not accord with the proceedings of rational men nor of rational nations. Do you know what you have given for it? I apprehend preceding speakers have taken too low an estimate. I have been where the subject was discussed, and never heard less than three millions named as the present amount, with a considerable probability of three millions more. I have not the smallest doubt that the expenses up to this moment, with the least imaginable addition for what must of necessity be spent in winding up the business, are more than three millions. And what would three millions have bought you? It would have bought you forty sail of the line, which you may come to want. The common estimate is that ships of war cost a thousand pounds per gun; a 74-gun ship, therefore, costs £74,000, and forty 74-gun ships would cost—it is an affair for Walkingame—nought is nought, four fours are sixteen, four sevens are twenty-eight and one is twenty-nine—2,960 thousand pounds, which is under three millions. Forty sail of the line have you run ashore and cast away on the coast of Kafiraria. And what was there to get for it in return? A splendid collection of *Heaths*, luxuriant specimens of *Pelargoniums*. But it was not these were wanted, it was the bills that were to be drawn for you to pay. You are at the mercy of anybody who will set a job on foot, and you and yours must pay out of the proceeds of your honest industry. And then the reasons given for it all. Look at the press which takes that side, and see what its own statement is. Mr. Chairman, in India, after marching from daybreak, it is a common thing to buy a chicken on the camp-ground, and kill it for breakfast; and the dish goes by the name of "sudden death." The native servants are said to be in the habit of plucking the miserable fowl alive, with the idea of preventing its being tough. The story goes, that at an old general's table somebody remarked upon the cruelty of the practice. To which the general replied, "B—b—but, how is it to be tender if they don't?" This is precisely what the press has said. It says in express words, "How are Englishmen to get lands, if they don't take them from the natives?" It is the "intent of felony avowed." For other reasons given, I no more believe in them than I believe in Dyak pirates, though we paid for them. We are miserable wretches, bound to be accomplices in felony after the fact. Would it not be a brilliant act of Providential justice, if we were to be attacked by a foreign enemy, precisely because our troops were engaged in doing wrong? I see but one way in which we are likely to help ourselves. Take the three millions, divide it as the Levite did his concubine, and send the pieces into all corners of the land as proof of the necessity for extending the political power of the honest part of the community. Press them on the Government as evidence of the policy, the inevitableness, of a wide and immediate extension in this direction; and then, perhaps, out of evil may be brought good, and though you cannot recover what has been taken from you and thrown away, you may do something towards preventing the like from befalling you again.

The petition was adopted with unanimity, and ordered to be presented by the members.

AN INNOCENT MAN "PARDONED."—John Bellamy, who was sentenced last August, at the Central Criminal Court, to seven years' transportation, for administering drugs to one Louisa Meredith for a criminal purpose, has received a free pardon under the following circumstances:—Mr. Thorncroft, assistant overseer of a Brighton parish, happened, a few weeks ago, to have some of the jury who found Bellamy guilty staying at his house. The subject of the trial came up, and the assistant overseer felt satisfied in his own mind, from the character of the woman, she having been twice committed from his parish on charges for deserting her child, that Bellamy was not guilty, and he consequently mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Montagu Scott, who was then on the bench. Mr. Scott requested the assistant overseer to draw up the particulars, so far as he knew them, and he promised to communicate with the Secretary of State on the subject. The worthy magistrate did so; an inquiry by Government was instituted, and the result was a free pardon for Bellamy.

A CRYSTAL COW-HOUSE!—The *Gardener's and Farmer's Journal* has an account of a glass cow-house, built for T. W. L. Lawford, Esq., F.H.S., of Firdall, near Llandio. The building is ninety-six feet long by eighteen feet wide. Light is an important agent in the animal as well as vegetable economy, and Mr. Lawford has found that his cattle grow and improve more in health under a transparent roof than under one of impervious material; and that a cow-house constructed of glass is cheaper than those in ordinary use. Mr. Lawford has flowers, strawberries, and grapes, &c., growing under the same roof, which expedient constitutes another advantage, as an amount of heat is secured which is favourable to the cattle, and repels the frost.

NATURAL GAS.—The stream of natural gas on Chat Moss, near Manchester, is still so abundant that it serves to heat the boilers and work the engine and thrashing-machine at Messrs. Evans's farm, which is situated about fifty yards from the place where the gas issues from the earth. The insurance on the buildings has been changed to suit it to this novel kind of fuel.

Mr. Roebuck's History of the Whig Ministry of 1830, will be published to-morrow, in 2 vols.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

The Regent-street exhibition of pictures sustains this year its deserved reputation. The collection is small, but of great merit. We were about to say that its merit partly consists in its smallness; for the very feeling which led us, during each visit to the Great Exhibition, to examine specially only some one department of unquestionable excellence, prompts us to thank Mr. Grundy for having narrowed the sphere of our pictorial vision to his little *recherché* gallery.

We walk into his rooms as we would into a comfortably-furnished drawing-room; not, however, to stand in doubt which to admire most, the pictures or the furniture, but with the satisfaction of knowing that the subjects are treated in a way above *mediocre* ability; as well, too, we have the gratification of meeting with many a name which has attained amongst artists a well-earned celebrity.

Two rooms are thrown open to the public; the one appropriated to oil paintings, the other to water colours. Probably, in this latter direction the artist makes in general his first essays; and when his genius has become matured, he returns to the less effective style occasionally, and *con amore*. As examples in point we will simply indicate the names of F. Stone, A.R.A., who, though famous in the higher department, presents us in this style with a pretty conceit, entitled "Exposition," and of Alb. Graeffe, who has paintings, in both rooms, of delicate and refined beauty; not to omit the late Sir D. Wilkie's original sketch in water colours for the picture of "Duncan Grey." We have no doubt that the visitor will be highly gratified with an inspection of the Fruit pieces of W. Hunt, G. Lance, and Mrs. Harrison—the Landscapes of T. S. Boys, C. Vacher, T. B. Pyne, and H. E. Hine—and the Figure sketches of G. Lance, Midi, E. Cattermole, Carl Haag, and W. P. Frith, A.R.A. The memory of that which has been, is admirably well perpetuated in Louis Haghe's "Inauguration of the Crystal Palace."

Amongst the oils we could have wished to see the painting representing the Queen's visit to a Highland cottage less in the back-ground. Ary Scheffer's "Christ in the Garden" stands out unrivalled. W. Müller's "Port of Ostia," Chauvin's "Prayer," the works of Leslie, Boddington, and Frith—Poole's and Mann's "Hayfields," T. Earl's "Dogs' Heads," and Wingfield's "Garden Scene"—indicate, without exhausting, the list of notabilities. A painting by the late eminent artist, W. Turner, R.A., has been added to the collection. We may add that the price of admission is merely nominal.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A WESLEYAN MINISTER.

A good deal of interest was created at Bristol, on Saturday, especially among the members of the Wesleyan connexion, in consequence of its becoming extensively known that the Rev. John Evans, a talented preacher of that denomination, and who, from his having formerly resided in the city, was familiar to, and much respected by, an extensive circle of acquaintances, had been found dead in the public road at Blackford, a small hamlet in the parish of Wedmore, Somerset. The intelligence of the melancholy occurrence was brought into Bristol, by two calf and butter dealers, named Puddy and Chilcott, by whom the discovery was first made. The rev. gentleman had preached somewhere in the neighbourhood of Wedmore on the previous evening, and left the house of a gentleman connected with the body for his home at Banwell, to the circuit of which town he was appointed at the last conference meeting, having been removed from Tewkesbury. At about two o'clock, Chilcott was driving in his light cart, making for the Bristol market, when he saw what he at first supposed to be a drunken man lying in the road, with his head and the upper part of his person falling into a ditch. At some distance from him stood a horse and gig, with the wheels backed into a drain or gully on the side of the road. Chilcott alighted and tried to arouse the man, when he found that he was dead. He went immediately to call for assistance, and accompanied by Puddy returned to the spot. Puddy states that the circumstances which he noticed were of a very suspicious nature, and induced fears in his mind that the unfortunate gentleman had been subjected to violent treatment. He says he observed on the road near to the spot where the body lay, marks, as he believes, of a scuffle having taken place there. These marks extended along the side of the ditch for five or six yards; the clothes of the deceased were muddled, as if he had been dragged along or rolled; his hat and driving whip lay away from him near to the gig, and in the ditch beyond where he lay was his Macintosh, which was also dirty, and appeared to have been trampled on. Upon the body, as far as they could see, were no marks of violence, and the rev. gentleman's watch was still in his fob, so that he would not appear to have been robbed. The men, however, were compelled to go on to Bristol before a proper examination of the body, &c., could be made.

EXTRAORDINARY BEHAVIOUR OF MR. O'CONNOR.

On Monday, a meeting was held before a Master in Chancery, for winding-up the affairs of the National Land Company. Mr. O'Connor was under examination for nearly five hours, and during a great part of that time his behaviour was so extraordinary as to countenance a statement lately made, that he had unfortunately become deranged.

THACKERAY'S SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT BRADY OF THE "AMAZON."—We (*Globe*) happened on meeting Mr. Thackeray, to interchange some words of regret at the loss of Eliot Warburton:—"I had another friend on board (he added), poor Brady, whom you remember under the name of Bundy, in my trip from Cornhill to Cairo, in 1844." On referring to the passage we find it equally creditable to the distinguished writer and the lamented officer, and, like the pages of "Darien," full of melancholy presentiment.—"I just allude to one other martyr, the kind lieutenant in charge of the *Amazon*, and who bore his cross with what I can't but think a very touching and noble resignation. There's a certain sort of men whose doom in the world is disappointment,—who excel in it,—and whose luckless triumphs in his meek career of life I have often thought must be regarded by the kind eyes above with as much favour as the splendid successes and achievements of coarser and more prosperous men. As I sat with the lieutenant upon deck, his telescope laid over his lean legs, and he looking at the sunset with a pleased, withered face, he gave me a little account of his history. He has been seven-and-twenty years in the navy, being somewhat more mature in the service than Lieut. Peel, Rear-Admiral Prince de Joinville, and other commanders who need not be mentioned. He is a very well-educated man, and reads prodigiously,—travels, histories, lives of eminent worthies and heroes, in his simple way. He is not in the least angry at his want of luck in the profession. 'Were I a boy to-morrow,' he said, 'I would begin it again; and when I see my schoolfellows, and how they have got on in life, if some are better off than I am I find many are worse, and have no call to be discontented.' So he carries her Majesty's mails meekly through this world, waits upon port-admirals and captains in his old glazed hat, and is as proud of the pennon at the bow of his little boat, as if it were flying from the mainmast of a thundering man-of-war. He gets two hundred a year for his services, and has an old mother and a sister living in England somewhere, who I will wager (though he never, I swear, said a word about it) have a good portion of this princely income. Is it breaking a confidence to tell Lieutenant Bundy's history? Let the motive excuse the deed. It is a good, kind, wholesome, and noble character. Why should we keep all our admiration for those who win in this world, as we do, sycophants as we are? When we write a novel, our great, stupid imaginations can go no further than to marry the hero to a fortune at the end, and to find out that he is a lord by right. Oh, blundering, lickspittle morality! And yet I would like to fancy some happy retributive Utopia in the peaceful cloud-land, where my friend the meek lieutenant should find the yards manned of his ship as he went on board, all the guns firing an enormous salute (only without the least noise or the smell of powder), and be saluted on the deck as Admiral Sir James, or Sir Joseph—aye, or Lord Viscount Bundy, knight of all orders above the sun."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Feb. 4, Two o'clock.

REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

We have given in another column the speech in which the Queen inaugurated the sixth session of her third Parliament. No incident requiring notice occurred in either House.

THE ADDRESS.

Earl ALBEMARLE moved, and Lord LEIGH seconded in the upper House, the Address, which was, as usual, nothing but an echo of the Speech, and the speeches of the noble mover and seconder nothing but a prolongation of the echo. The Earl of DERBY criticised the choice and arrangement of topics—demanded to know why the Ecclesiastical Titles Act had not been enforced, and why Lord Palmerston had retired—strongly censured the tone of the English press towards the President of France—complained of the Kafir war and Colonial administration generally, and contended for a fixed duty on corn. Earl GREY concurred in condemning the tone of the press, intimated intentions of preparing for national defence, and replied to the other points of the Opposition leader. Lord BROUGHAM and the Duke of RICHMOND spoke briefly, and the Address was agreed to.

In the Commons, Sir H. BULKELEY rather unfortunately distinguished himself in moving the address. After alluding to the visit of Kossuth, and other events of the recess, he touched upon the promised Reform bill. The ballot was abhorrent to him—and as to short parliaments, what gentleman of rank or station would subject himself to the triennial nuisance of an election? Mr. CARTER spoke in better taste, but the impatience of the House rendered him at length inaudible; and Sir B. HALL, by a few dexterous questions, elicited the eagerly expected

PALMERSTON EXPLANATIONS.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after a frank acknowledgment of the energy, the ability, and the knowledge of the interests of the country in all parts of the world, which were the pre-eminent qualifications of Lord Palmerston, proceeded to state the causes which had rendered it impossible for him, deeply as he regretted it, to act any longer with his noble friend. After explaining the relations betwixt the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Crown, and the duties of the Prime Minister, he stated that, as regards the noble lord, it did so happen that in August, 1850, the precise terms were laid down in a communication on the part of her Majesty with respect to the transaction of business between the Crown and the Secretary of State. I became the organ (Lord John continued) of making that communication to my noble friend, and thus became responsible for the document I am about to read from.

The Queen requires, first, that Lord Palmerston will distinctly state what he proposes in a given case, in order that the Queen may know as distinctly to what she is giving her royal

sanction. Secondly, having once given her sanction to a measure, that it be not arbitrarily altered or modified by the Minister. Such an act she must consider as falling in sincerity towards the Crown, and justly to be visited by the exercise of her constitutional right of dismissing that Minister. She expects to be kept informed of what passes between him and the foreign Ministers before important decisions are taken based upon that intercourse; to receive the foreign despatches in good time; and to have the draughts for her approval sent to her in sufficient time to make herself acquainted with their contents before they must be sent off. The Queen thinks it best that Lord John Russell should show this letter to Lord Palmerston.

I sent that accordingly, and received a letter in which the noble lord said,—"I have taken a copy of this memorandum of the Queen, and will not fail to attend to the directions which it contains." When the noble lord was first appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs it was under Lord Grey, a statesman of age and experience, to whom he, then young in that office, would readily listen. Lord Melbourne's long intimacy and connexion with my noble friend would give him also influence with him. Without either of those advantages I certainly have found from time to time that relations like those were difficult to acquire. Sometimes I felt great responsibility. I will now refer to events which occurred in the autumn of last year. There was a meeting of the Cabinet on the 3rd of November, and I happen to have my memory more impressed with what I stated on that occasion, having in that instance only taken a note of what my own statements were [series of "Speak out"]. I stated that I thought the situation of Europe was exceedingly critical; that I thought we were on the verge of seeing in 1852 (and there I was mistaken) either what is called social democracy triumphant in other countries, or of seeing absolute power, on the other hand, prevail—that in either case the situation of England would be one of some peril—and that, in this critical situation of affairs, it was our interest to observe a strict neutrality [hear, hear, hear]. I said that we ought to guard most especially against giving any just cause of offence to France [hear, hear]—that we ought to exert the utmost vigilance in order to prevent any such cause of offence [hear, hear]. I think my colleagues generally, and my noble friend in particular, entirely concurred in that opinion. No resolution was come to by the Cabinet on the subject, but there was a general understanding as to the desirableness of adopting such a course. Now, it happened, a very short time after this, that my noble friend had received at the Foreign Office deputations from certain districts of the metropolis presenting to him addresses containing terms of a most offensive nature to the Sovereigns of Europe [hear, hear]. I was fully persuaded at the time, and I am still fully persuaded, that although my noble friend had not exercised due caution—had not taken the precaution of seeing those addresses at the time they were presented to him, and the further precaution of taking care that his words were duly and accurately reported—yet that he had fallen into an error that day wholly from oversight, arising from the quantity of business with which he had to deal. I was persuaded, likewise, that there were great misrepresentations with respect to the words which he used in reply to those addresses. I was ready, therefore, and I declared it at once, to adopt with my noble friend the whole responsibility of his conduct on that occasion, although I could not forbear seeing that an error had been committed. But I did hope that after that, my noble friend would have treated me with that fairness to which I think I was entitled;—that he would take no important step—that he would make no important communication to foreign Ministers, without giving me information—without enabling me to give an opinion. Lord John then proceeded to explain the transactions arising out of the events of the 2nd of December. The instructions conveyed to our Ambassador by a despatch submitted to the House, and dated December 5th, were to abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of that country. Being informed by a despatch from Lord Normanby of the 6th, of an alleged conversation between Lord Palmerston and the French Ambassador repugnant to these instructions, he (Lord John) had written to that noble Lord, but his inquiries had for some days met with "a disdainful silence," Lord Palmerston having meanwhile, without the knowledge of his colleagues, written the following despatch to Lord Normanby:—

Foreign Office, Dec. 16, 1851.

MY LORD.—I have received your Excellency's despatch, No. 406 of the 15th inst., referring to the statement made to you by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the occasion of your communicating to his Excellency the instructions with which you have been furnished by her Majesty's Government for your guidance in the present state of affairs in France; and I have to state to your Excellency that there has been nothing in the language which I have held, nor in the opinions which I have at any time expressed on the recent events in France, which has been in any way inconsistent with the instructions addressed to your Excellency, to abstain from anything which could bear the appearance of any interference in the internal affairs of France. The instructions contained in my despatch, No. 600, of the 5th inst., to which your Excellency refers, were sent to you not in reply to a question as to what opinions your Excellency should express, but in reply to a question which I understood to be, whether your Excellency should continue your usual diplomatic relations with the President during the interval which was to elapse between the date of your Excellency's despatch, No. 365, of the 3rd instant, and the voting by the French nation on the question to be proposed to them by the President. As to approving or condemning the step taken by the President in dissolving the Assembly, I conceive it is for the French nation, and not for the British Secretary of State, or for the British Ambassador, to pronounce judgment upon that event; but if your Excellency wishes to know my own opinion on the change which has taken place in France, it is, that such a state of antagonism had arisen between the President and the Assembly, that it was becoming every day more clear that their co-existence could not be of long duration; and it seemed to me better for the interests of France, and through them, for the interests of the rest of Europe, that the power of the President should prevail, inasmuch as the continuance of his authority might afford a prospect of the maintenance of social order in France, whereas the divisions of opinions and parties in the Assembly appeared to betoken that their victory over the President would be the starting-point for disastrous civil strife. Whether my opinion was right or wrong, it seems to be shared by persons interested in property in France, as far, at least, as the great and sudden rise in the funds and in other investments may be assumed to be indications of increasing confidence in the improved aspect of internal tranquillity in France.

I am, &c.,

PALMERSTON.

This despatch was evasive—very unlike the usual force and correctness of Lord Palmerston. Lord Normanby asked, and was entitled to ask, "Have you, Lord Palmerston, expressed your complete approbation of the act of the President of the 2nd of December, and, if so, am I to guide myself with that opinion, or am I to act according to the despatch of the 5th of December?"

To that question no answer whatever was given; neither is there in that despatch a reference to the opinion which the Government had given, nor was the opinion expressed sanctioned by the Crown. But the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs put himself in the place of the Crown; he neglected and passed by the Crown in order to give his own opinion with respect to the state of affairs in Paris. This was unconstitutional—it was, moreover, sanctioning an act in which the Queen and Government of course acquiesced, but could not approve—an act, too, contrary to those constitutional principles which the noble lord had always cherished in the conduct of our foreign relations.

When this took place (continued Lord John)—when, as I conceived, the authority of the Queen had been set aside, it appeared to me that I had no other course than to inform my noble friend that he, while I held office, could no longer hold the seals as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Later in the day, and after I had formed that resolution, I received a long letter from my noble friend, stating the reasons why he approved of the act of the President of France. But it appeared to me that those reasons no longer touched the case; because the real question now was, whether the Secretary of State was entitled, of his own authority, to write a despatch as the organ of the Queen's Government, in which his colleagues had never concurred, and to which the Queen had never given her royal sanction? It appeared to me that, without degrading the Crown, I could not advise Her Majesty to retain that Minister in the Foreign Department of her Government. I, at the same time, informed Her Majesty that a correspondence had gone on between Lord Palmerston and myself with respect to Her Majesty. That was on the Wednesday, I think, and I waited till Saturday in order to consider and to reconsider the matter before I fairly submitted the correspondence to the Crown. I think on Thursday I informed my noble friend I would be at home, thinking he might propose some course by which a separation could be avoided, but nothing of that kind took place, and I, being fully as convinced then as I had been of what I should do, wrote on Saturday, the 20th, to Her Majesty, conveying the correspondence which had passed between my noble friend and myself, and shortly intimating my advice to her Majesty that Lord Palmerston should be required to give up the seals of the Foreign-office. Sir, in coming to a decision so painful—in coming to the decision that I must separate from a colleague with whom I had acted so long, whose abilities I had admired, and in whose policy I had agreed—I felt, whether rightly or wrongly it is not for me now to say, I was bound to take that decision alone—to consult none of my colleagues, to avoid anything which might hereafter have the appearance of a cabal, but to assume the sole and entire responsibility on myself [cheers]. With respect, therefore, to the stories which my noble friend has quoted from a Brussels paper, as regards a letter written in Vienna, I can assure him that, however curious the coincidences of that letter may be, there is no truth whatever in the stories that there was an attempt to establish fairer terms and more intimate relations with the Court of Austria; but that the affair was entirely founded on the correspondence I have stated, and on the motives I have laid before the House [hear, hear, and cheers]. In two days after the Cabinet met I read to them the correspondence—both official correspondence and private correspondence—which had taken place between my noble friend and myself, and I stated to them that I was, of course, responsible for what had passed; that if they disapproved of my conduct, then of course I must quit office; and I left it to them to form their judgment. They decided, without any difference of opinion, that they thought I could take no other course than that I had taken [hear, hear].

He (Lord John) was sure that it was not an act of intentional disrespect to his sovereign or colleagues, but of oversight, of which his noble friend had been guilty. In closing, he would allude to the position of continental affairs generally. He had no reason to doubt that in the opinion of the French President, what he had done was for the welfare of France (in reply to murmurs and ironical cheers, the noble lord repeated this). He had seen with deep regret the language of a large and influential portion of the press of this country. It would be his duty to propose increased estimates, not for armaments, but for a national defence, such as the United States possessed. But really to see some of the letters which have been published, and to hear some of the language that has been used, it would seem that these two great nations, so wealthy, so civilized, so enlightened, were going to butcher one another, merely to see what would be the effect of percussion shells and needle guns! [Cheers and laughter.] Reviewing the revolution and reactions consequent on the event of 1848, he congratulated this country on the stability of its institutions, and its encouragement to peaceful progress. The various Governments of foreign States, as each gets uppermost, send their enemies and opponents out of the country, and the consequence is, that we have many who are seeking refuge in England. In giving them hospitality, we are but pursuing the ancient and known policy of this country—but doing that which was celebrated two centuries ago, when Waller said—

"Whether this portion of the world were rent
By the rude ocean from the continent,
Or thus created, it was sure designed
To be the sacred refuge of mankind."

He trusted never to see this boast falsified; that while we disapproved of any attempt made in this country to change the established Governments of other countries, so long as exiles conduct themselves peaceably, we shall consider it an honour and a distinction to receive indiscriminately the victims of misfortune. I must again repeat (said Lord John in conclusion) that in any measures which we have to take, or submit to this House, it shall be our object not to increase unreasonable panic, but to alleviate it. [Cheers.] It is my persuasion that it is wise at all times to take precautions against contingent and possible danger; but at the same time I say there is no reason to suppose that any danger threatens us; that there is in fact no dispute between us and any other power. [Hear, hear.] I have the happiness to say that the relations of peace exist between this country and foreign nations in the fullest degree. I trust they may continue to do so; and while I deplore events which have passed on the continent of Europe—events which I fear were but the top certain consequences of the revolution of 1848, I do trust that by peace and civilization, by the intelligence which is daily pouring in on us, by the inventions made to improve the condition of mankind, liberty shall be at length introduced and established, and that, with religion, it shall govern the hearts of men and produce happier days to mankind [loud cheering].

LORD PALMERSTON immediately, amidst loud cheers, rose from his place on the front bench below the gangway, and said that he felt it incumbent upon him to make some remarks, lest the House and the country should run away with the idea that he had abandoned principles which he had ever entertained; and changed opinions which he trusted he should never alter—that he had become, in short, the advocate of military despotism and of the abolition of constitutional government. He concurred in Lord John's definition of the relations between the

Foreign Minister and the Crown, and in his representation of the usage of office. He had done nothing inconsistent with those relations, nor deviated from that usage. With reference to the Islington deputation, he had thought it to be his duty to receive it; he had repudiated certain expressions contained in the address, and he had said nothing upon that occasion which he had not uttered in that House and elsewhere—if he had neglected any precaution it must be (he dilly remarked) because he was not so accustomed as his noble friend to receiving deputations. He then explained the circumstances attending his conversation with the French ambassador on the 3rd of December on the occasion of the ambassador's calling at his house. He excused the delay in replying to the letters of the Prime Minister, which had arisen from the heavy pressure of business. When he could reply, he had stated to the noble lord that he had merely expressed an opinion to the French ambassador that there had been for some time such an antagonism between the President and the Assembly that their co-existence had become an impossibility, and that if one or the other were to prevail, it would be better that it should be the President.—

I said, if the doctrine of the noble lord were to be established, that the Foreign Secretary was to be precluded from expressing on passing events any opinion to a foreign minister, except in the capacity of the organ of a previously concerted cabinet, there would be an end of all that easy and familiar intercourse which led so greatly to the maintenance of good understandings and the facilitating of public business [hear, hear]. To this my noble friend replied that my letter gave him no other course than to advise her Majesty to name a successor to me. Now, sir, I humbly think that my conduct is right, and that the doctrine of my noble friend is wrong; because it is obvious that if a Secretary of State was not to be allowed, in any and frank conversation with a foreign minister, to express an opinion upon foreign events—expressing them not as the organ of the Government, but as the opinion which he may have formed at the moment—there would be such a restriction as would be exceedingly inconvenient and prejudicial to the public service [hear, hear]. I expressed this opinion to the French ambassador on the morning of the 3rd of December—and was I the only member of the Cabinet who had an opinion on the event? Why, sir, I am informed, and believe, that on the evening of that very same day, and under the very same roof, the noble lord at the head of her Majesty's Government did, in conversation with that same ambassador, express his opinion also [laughter and cheers]. I cannot tell what that opinion was, but I think from what has fallen from that noble lord in the course of the evening's discussion, it may be assumed that that opinion was not very far different from even the reported opinion of mine. Well, was that all? Is the noble lord's own house, I have been informed that the French ambassador met the noble lord, the President of the Council, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that the noble lord again expressed an opinion, that the President of the Council expressed an opinion, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed an opinion [hear, hear]. Be it remembered that the charge against me was not the nature of the opinion. The noble lord distinctly said, you mistake the question between us—it is not whether the President was justified, but whether you were justified in expressing an opinion on the matter at all [cheers]. I believe that the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies did also in the course of these few days express an opinion on these events. I am informed also that the noble lord, then Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and now Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, did also express an opinion upon these events. Well, then, sir, it follows that every member of the Cabinet, whatever his peculiar vocation may be, is at liberty to express his opinion upon passing events, but the Secretary of State whose peculiar duty it is to watch these matters, who is unfit for his office if he has not an opinion [cheers], is the only man who is not to express his opinion; and when the French minister comes to tell him a piece of news, he is to remain speechless, like a gaping dolt of an eastern pacha. [laughter and cheers]. I am told it was not your conversation with Count Walewski, it was your despatch to Lord Normanby. No one would say it down stronger than I do that a Secretary of State who sends out instructions without having ascertained that they are approved of by the Prime Minister, is guilty of a breach of duty. But there may be cases in which he may know perfectly well that he is only expressing the opinion of Government, and that inconveniences might arise from delay. Many cases have arisen in which a careful observance of that rule on my part has been attended with some inconvenience of that sort, and has exposed me to the imputation of neglect and delay in answering despatches. But what was the despatch from Lord Normanby, and what was my answer? There is nothing in that despatch inconsistent with the instructions not to interfere in the internal affairs of France. But what does he report in that very despatch as having done what the noble lord read just now? Why, that having made that communication to M. Turgot, having just received instructions to avoid anything that could wear the appearance of interference with the internal affairs of France, he proceeded forthwith to tell M. Turgot he was quite sure that if her Majesty's Government had known the events in France on Thursday and Friday, they would have joined with him in congratulating the Government of France on those events. Why it appears to me a much greater interference with the internal affairs of the French nation than any opinion that I could have expressed in conversation with Count Walewski. I think it was a very unfair misrepresentation of the facts of the case to assert that in answering the question of Lord Normanby I was giving him an instruction on any important matter. It was no instruction, I said it was my opinion. That opinion might be wrong; but whether right or wrong it was shared in by many. Therefore, I must say, that the charge that the noble lord has brought against me as to the despatch, is a charge that has no foundation in justice. I do not pretend to dispute the right of the noble lord to remove any member of the Government whom he may think it better to remove than to continue. With regard to myself, the noble lord has done me justice by saying that the course of foreign policy of which I was the organ received the constant approbation and support of the rest of the Government. I think that course of foreign policy was the proper one for this country to pursue. I always thought that it was the duty of the Government of this country to make the interest of England the pole star to guide her course. I always felt that it was my duty to be, as the noble lord described me in the year 1830, neither the Minister of Austria, nor of Russia, nor of Prussia, but the Minister of England [cheers].

"Firebrand of revolution," as he had been called, he had succeeded in removing many embarrassments. He had succeeded in wiping off the bitter recollections of two centuries between Germany and Denmark. He left this country in perfect amity with France, Spain, and Russia—with a more cordial understanding than ever with the United States—our claim upon the South American States in train of adjustment—Brazil co-operating in the suppression of slavery; an object we had sought. "Not for fame, but virtue's better end." Austria is, perhaps, the only power with which our relations have not been so cordial as in former years; but, as far as outward appearances and diplomatic intercourse go, we are on friendly terms. For many years there has been a great difference of opinion between the English and Austrian governments. England has supported the diffusion of constitutional government—Austria, on the contrary, has preferred the despotic system; and therefore in Portugal and in Spain, and in Italy, and in the wars of Italy, the two Governments were at variance of various kinds in their objects and views. They were at variance with reference to the Hungarian question, and also with regard to the refugees that had taken refuge in the Turkish dominions. But that was no reason why we should not co-operate in any matter in which our interests agreed. Two countries could not be on more opposite terms than England and Austria were in 1830, 1839,

and 1857, but that did not prevent the two countries from co-operating most earnestly together in 1848 and 1849, when they found that their objects were the same; and, therefore, whatever relation of an unfriendly kind with that country may exist now that relation will be sure to subside, and I am justified, therefore, in including Austria as one of the countries with whom our relations are satisfactory, and those of friendship and peace. Well then, sir, I say that having conducted the affairs of this country through periods of very considerable difficulty it was my good fortune to be the instrument for the maintenance of peace, and that in the maintenance of peace, and in the assertion, not unsuccessfully, of the interests of England, I think I may say that in quitting office I have handed the foreign relations of the country to my successor leaving the honour and dignity of England sustained, and leaving her character and reputation standing high among the nations of the earth [loud cheers].

The subsequent speeches were of very minor interest. Mr. MONTZ defended the manufacturers who had entertained Kossuth from some remarks made by the mover of the Address. Mr. BAILEY could come to no other conclusion than that the late Foreign Secretary had been offered up as a sacrifice for the sins of the whole Administration. Mr. GRACH defended Louis Napoleon from the charge of usurpation. Mr. M. MILNES thought there was something behind the statement of Lord J. Russell. Lord D. STUART considered the change in the Ministry, by the removal of a colleague upon the most paltry pretences, a lamentable one—a foregone conclusion, not conducive to British interest. Mr. B. OSWALD desired the removal of the late Foreign Secretary a great national loss; but he could not entirely approve of the manner in which he had spoken of the transactions in France.

Mr. BONNICK thought that it was a time to reannex the power and capacity of those who were charged with the Government. The Foreign Secretary had been summarily dismissed; the right arm of the ministry had been cut off, and what was left?

Mr. DISRAELI treated the reasons assigned for the removal of Lord Palmerston as unsatisfactory. He had never severed the policy of that noble lord, which he thought a pernicious one, from that of the Cabinet. Was it their present policy? If so, he would rather it should be administered by the late Secretary, whom all recognised as an able man, than by any other person. He complained of the frequent, unnecessary, and unusual interruptions of her Majesty's Government to the explanation of Lord J. Russell, whereby he relieved himself of a responsibility which he should have been the first to adopt. He criticised the manner in which the projected amendment of the Reform Act was announced in the Royal speech, professing, on behalf of his party, a sincere desire to receive the proposition without prejudice; but if he found that, under the name and guise of a Reform Bill, it was only a measure to re-construct the House as to favour the predominance of some political party, he should offer it his determined opposition. He noticed a strange omission in the Speech. Last year the country had been agitated by the aggression of the Pope, and Lord John Russell had denounced it as part of an organized conspiracy against the liberties of Europe. What had been the fate of the bill introduced in order to repel that aggression? Defence in Ireland had disobedience in England. Our home and foreign relations were alike gloomy.

I see our best interests depressed, our merchants bankrupt, and secret societies of amalgamated mechanics springing up; and what, I ask, should we do if our position became one of warlike and perilous isolation from the political or religious sentiments of all the nationalities of Europe? Nothing could persuade me that a political system can be sound which has resulted in circumstances so menacing and ruinous. The noble lord is about to re-construct our Constitution. May he be more fortunate than he was in his first enterprise. Twenty years of reform have left the country in this circumstance, which no statesman can pass unnoticed—an internal war of interests—a total want of sympathy between the different classes of the country. The noble lord will be a greater statesman than even I give him credit for, if, on the 9th of this month, he proposes a measure which will put an end to a position which I believe to be most perilous [cheers].

After a short speech from Mr. GRATTAN, LORD JOHN RUSSELL offered some explanatory remarks on various points; the Address was agreed to, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve.

NOTICES OF GOVERNMENT MEASURES.—Among the numerous notices of motion given, was a bill for amending the Militia Act; and a bill for the Disfranchisement of St. Alban's.

NEW WRITS.—On the motion of Mr. HAYES, new writs were ordered for Thorford; for Penk, in the room of Right Hon. Fox Maule, who has succeeded to the office of President of the Board of Customs; for the Borough of Northampton, in the room of Mr. Vernon Smith, who has accepted the office of Secretary at War; for Kinsale, vacated by Mr. Hawes, who has accepted the Children Hundreds; for Greenwich, vacated by Admiral Dundas, who has accepted the Children Hundreds; and on the motion of Mr. Goulburn, for East Kent, in the room of Mr. Plummer, who has also accepted the Children Hundreds.

CONTINENTAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Electoral Law was published in yesterday's *Moniteur*. Each department is to return one Deputy for every 36,000 electors, and one more in case of the number exceeding 36,000. The suffrage is direct and universal, and the scrutiny secret. All Frenchmen of 21 years of age, in possession of civil and political rights, are electors, and all electors of 25 years of age are eligible. A special law will regulate the mode of voting of the army for the election of the President.

We learn from the Belgian papers that the seizure of the *Bulletin Français* forms the great topic of the day. The Ministerial organs say that it is a simple fact which leads to nothing; the Opposition journals, that measures will not stop with the seizure of the *Bulletin Français*.

There appears to be more than a probability of the course of justice being again frustrated at the Special Commission for the county of Monaghan. The second trial Kelly, of the alleged murder of Mr. Bateson, was brought to a close on Monday evening, and the Court was constrained to look the jury up for the night, as there was no hope of their agreement.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1852.

Owing to the disastrous weather, our supplies continue very limited, and as our buyers are awaiting an improved season, but little business is doing. Prices as on Monday.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
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Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SHAKESPEARE TESTIMONIAL TO KOSSUTH.—We have received the following penny subscriptions for this object:—43 friends at Coventry, per Mr. C. J. Hill; 16 ditto, per R. E. P. S.; Mr. W. W. James, and family, Newport Pagnell, 4d.; Mr. T. Wills, and 11 friends at Linsfield; 16 contributors, Leeds; Mrs. R., family and friends, by Dr. Hutton, 1s.

"S. F." and "T. F." complain that in a paragraph of our "Gleanings" last week, relating to the death of Washington, we described 1799 as the last year of the last century. The mistake was made inadvertently, for there is no doubt that 1800 was the last year of the eighteenth century. The latter correspondent also states that Washington died on the 14th, not the 31st, of December, 1799, according to Rogerson's *Temporis Calendarium*. The paragraph in question was copied from a country newspaper.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1852.

SUMMARY.

PARLIAMENT was opened yesterday by the Queen in person. Shortly before two o'clock her Majesty left Buckingham Palace in the State carriage, preceded by six carriages containing the officers of the Household and the Royal Suite. For the first time, the Royal cortege drew up at the Victoria tower of the new palace at Westminster—the House of Commons as well as the House of Lords being now completely fitted up. The members of both branches of the Legislature having gathered in the House of Lords, her Majesty read the following speech, with "such great distinctness and good emphasis, that every word was heard at the furthest end of the hall."

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

The period has arrived when, according to usage, I can again avail myself of your advice and assistance in the preparation and adoption of measures which the welfare of the country may require.

I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with Foreign Powers.

The complicated affairs of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig have continued to engage my attention. I have every reason to expect that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which was concluded at Berlin in the year before last, will, in a short time, be fully and completely executed.

I regret that the war which unfortunately broke out on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, more than a year ago, still continues. Papers will be laid before you containing full information as to the progress of the war, and the measures which have been taken for bringing it to a termination.

While I have observed with sincere satisfaction the tranquillity which has prevailed throughout the greater portion of Ireland, it is with much regret that I have to inform you, that certain parts of the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth, have been marked by the commission of outrages of the most serious description. The powers of the existing law have been promptly exerted for the detection of the offenders, and for the repression of a system of crime and violence fatal to the best interests of the country. My attention will continue to be directed to this important object.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—

I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you.

I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service.

Where any increase has been made in the estimates of the present over the past year, such explanations will be given, as will, I trust, satisfy you that such increase is consistent with a steady adherence to a pacific policy, and with the dictates of a wise economy.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

The improvement of the Administration of Justice in its various departments has continued to receive my anxious attention, and in furtherance of that object, I have directed Bills to be prepared, founded upon the reports made to me by the respective Commissioners appointed to inquire into the practice and proceedings of the superior Courts of Law and Equity.

As nothing tends more to the peace, prosperity, and contentment of a country than the speedy and impartial administration of justice, I earnestly recommend these measures to your deliberate attention.

The Act of 1848, for suspending the operation of a previous Act conferring representative institutions on New Zealand, will expire early in the next year. I am happy to believe that there is no necessity for its renewal, and that no obstacle any longer exists to the enjoyment of representative institutions by New Zealand. The

representative institutions will, however, require your attention, and the additional information which has been laid before you, will assist you in arriving at a decision beneficial to the colony.

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state to you that the large reductions of taxes which have taken place of late years, have not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the national income. The Revenue of the past year has been fully adequate to the demands of the public service, while the reduction of the taxation has tended greatly to the relief and comfort of my subjects.

I acknowledge with thankfulness to Almighty God, that tranquillity, good order, and willing obedience to the laws continue to prevail generally throughout the country.

It appears to me that this is a fitting time for calmly considering whether it may not be advisable to make such amendments in the Act of the late reign relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament, as may be deemed calculated to carry into more complete effect the principles upon which that law is founded.

I have the fullest confidence that in any such consideration you will firmly adhere to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured.

The Houses reassembled later in the afternoon. In the Lords the Earl of Albemarle moved, and Lord Leigh seconded, the motion for the Address, and we gather from the opening of the Earl of Derby's speech, that it will be allowed to pass without amendment. In the Commons, notice was given of several important motions, and Mr. Hayter on the part of Government announced that on Friday, the 13th instant, Lord John Russell would move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the right of voting for members of the House of Commons. If any dependence can be placed upon the speech of Sir H. Bulkeley, who moved the Address, or any inference is to be drawn from the notice of Mr. Hayter that on the 16th instant Sir G. Grey will bring in a bill to exclude St. Alban's from returning a member to serve in Parliament, we should conjecture that the forthcoming Reform Bill will deal with the extension of the franchise alone, will attempt no re-distribution of electoral power, will leave untouched the duration of Parliament, and will not extend to constituencies the protection of the ballot. The mystery, however, will be soon cleared up.

The stir of the past week has not been very intense, nor wide-spread. The little which has occurred is chiefly ecclesiastical. The Protestantism of the land aims to deal back upon the Papacy the blow levelled at it by the Pope in the autumn of 1850. It is not content with the Ecclesiastical Titles Act of last session. If it were, it would certainly be content with a trifle. It girds on its armour for a somewhat more aggressive warfare. It turns its attention to the last redoubt of Romanism constructed by the Erastian spirit of the British Legislature—the Maynooth College Endowment Act. At Exeter, at Southampton, at Bristol, at Leicester, at Edinburgh, and at Perth, public meetings have been held, and petitions to Parliament adopted, with a view to put an end to the anomaly of providing for the education of Roman Catholic priests out of the public funds of this professedly Protestant Empire. In most of these we are glad to perceive that Dissenters have based their proceedings upon the broad ground of objection to all State endowments for religious purposes. In some of them, however, sentiments were avowed which cause us equal surprise and regret. We have given expression to our feelings upon this subject in our leading ecclesiastical article. We need only add in this place, that we regard with unutterable disappointment, although not altogether with dismay, the remarkable change of tone which has come over some of our former friends in respect to this matter.

Our readers will find elsewhere a lengthened report of a public meeting of Dissenters held at Frome, to give expression to their sentiments on the recent appointment of the Rev. Mr. Bennett to a living in that place. Different opinions will probably be formed, both as to the right and as to the expediency of the intervention of Nonconformists in such a matter. On the right, we entertain no doubt whatever; and in regard to the expediency, our general opinion, which is adverse to it, might probably be overruled by a complete knowledge of the local circumstances. Granting that it was proper to hold such a meeting, we cannot but admit that it was ably and wisely conducted. The first sentiment, spoken to by Mr. Manning, went to the root of the evil, and traced what is merely incidental to that which pertains to, and springs out of, the system itself. We hope and believe that the meeting will not be without its advantageous results. At any rate, we are glad to see the Nonconformists of Frome prompt in seizing upon opportunities as they occur, for giving public expression to their own principles.

Before we pass away from ecclesiastical topics, it becomes us to notice the long address put forth by the Catholic Defence Association. It is truly described by the *Times* as a dull affair. One of the chief topics to which it adverts is the conversions to Protestantism in the West, which are described as the effect of an organized system of proselytism, by bribery and intimidation. It demands for Roman Catholics perfect religious equality, which comprehends, in its view, besides some minor matters, the repeal of the Ecclesiastical

Titles Act, and the demolition of the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland. The means by which the end is to be sought are principally the return of suitable members to Parliament, and the organization of these members into another "Irish brigade."

The feud in the engineering trade is growing to sore extremities. The workmen have got hold of a document prematurely developing the intentions of some of the masters—namely, a circular, marked "in strict confidence," emanating from the committee of the employers, and inviting the whole of that body to refuse or discharge from employment any member of any trades' union or trades' society. The Council of the Amalgamated Society have replied to these propositions in language not unreasonably indignant, and a threat of wholesale emigration to Belgium and America—whither, already, it is said, large orders have been sent. Before the co-operative shops can be got to work, there is danger of distress becoming destitution, the labourers already feeling severely the effects of a quarrel, which they, at least, have not provoked.

Of the Reform meetings held during the past week we need say no more than will suffice to point attention to those at Edinburgh and Marylebone, both of which were large and influential. On the subject of the war excitement the only novelty is furnished by an article in the *Eclectic*, which, upon authority, stated to be unquestionable (and on foreign affairs the *Eclectic* has in times gone by been eminently trustworthy), informs us that a plan is actually before Louis Napoleon, the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, and the Pope, for effecting the humiliation of Great Britain. The first step is said to be a proclamation of the great powers to declare England a nest of "pirates," and a refuge for all the revolutionary vagabonds in the world. Immediately upon this, France is to send a vast expedition of 80,000 men to London, and 20,000 men to Ireland. Meantime, Egypt is to be seized, to cut off our communication with India, in which peninsula a vast insurrection, paid and officered by France and Russia, is to burst out, and the Emperor Nicholas is to advance upon Constantinople. We have no doubt that such a plan has been communicated to the governments here named, but that it will ever be acted upon is, we think, to the last degree improbable.

Louis Napoleon proceeds without wavering in the organisation of tyranny. The names of his Senate and Officers of State have been duly published, and are remarkable only as comprising scarcely a name of eminence or respectability. The new Ministry of Police, which is nothing more than an organized spy system, with ramifications throughout the country, and under whose jurisdiction the theatres and press have been placed, has been duly installed. The new Electoral Law has been announced. It provides one representative for every 35,000 electors, to be chosen by universal suffrage, with an additional member if the number in any district exceeds 250,000, and for a secret scrutiny of votes. The elections for the Legislative Assembly are to take place on the 29th instant. Not satisfied with divesting the new chamber of every shadow of power as a legislative body, the Government undertakes to provide candidates for the popular choice. Still more than in the Presidential election the whole thing is a juggle and imposture. Meanwhile we hear of open disaffection among the military chiefs—further arrests—and the threats of Louis Napoleon to interdict English journals and banish English correspondents.

Unfortunately the surveillance which the Usurper is unable to exercise over the press of this country is submitted to by the timid King of the Belgians. Not only is the Belgian territory violated by French police, and the banished statesmen of France located according to the pleasure of Louis Napoleon, but the *Bulletin Français*, published by the refugees at Brussels, has been seized, and the editors prosecuted for their independent comments upon the new régime. King Leopold and his ministers cower beneath the threats of their stronger neighbour, but they will find to their cost that submission will only bring more audacious and arrogant demands.

The reply of our new Foreign Secretary, Earl Granville, to the demands of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation, respecting the foreign refugees in England, has been published. The noble lord states that it is not the intention of the British Government to propose to Parliament any new changes in the law, but that it "will endeavour to oppose a barrier to the irregularities" complained of, and claims for British subjects in Germany immunity from vexatious interference.

Our transatlantic cousins are still under the influence of "the Kossuth fever." The Austrian Minister has, very naturally, taken offence at the speeches at the Congressional banquet to the Hungarian patriot, but has met with a rebuff from Mr. Webster, in demanding explanations on the subject. Meanwhile, it has been generally admitted that the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of independent states, which Kossuth is making it his



mission to enforce, is laying hold of the sympathies of our American brethren, and promises to become the great testing question at the next Presidential election.

From the Cape we hear of the continuance of the Kafir war, without any decided successes on either side—from India, of the probability of a conflict with the Burman empire.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

THE last session of the present Parliament was opened yesterday by her Majesty in person. The pageant was more imposing than usual, and a brilliant day gave to it full effect. The speech put into the Queen's mouth by her constitutional advisers, although brief in limits and subdued in tone, according to the demands of immemorial custom, indicates, by the topics recommended to legislative notice, that the session will be a stormy one.

We think it needs but little foresight to perceive that this country is just about entering upon one of those political epochs when, for a brief interval, public affairs cease to be under the control of statesmen, and are mainly determined as to their purport and direction by the amount and energy of popular opinion. The body rather than the head will presently be the governing power. It is clear that the class who have for many years past undertaken the guidance of State matters is so divided as to be incompetent even to seem to succeed in the task. It is no less obvious that urgent questions demand instant decision, but can never obtain a satisfactory settlement whilst the machinery of government is in its present state of derangement. It appears certain, therefore, that however indisposed the country may be to political agitation, however willingly it would leave public affairs to the management of public men, it will be compelled, both by the gravity and by the peculiar circumstances of the crisis, to assume a much more commanding voice than it has done of late, and to supply that moral force which is requisite to bring the action of the ruling power into harmony with its own will. Thus, the prospect before us is one of deep popular commotion. Strength of feeling which impending events will hardly fail to excite, will naturally express itself in other than stereotyped modes and language, and once again the English people may be expected to show to surrounding nations the stuff of which they are made.

There are two topics mooted in the Queen's speech upon which we anticipate that the final decision will be quite contrary to the purpose of either Whigs or Tories. The first of these is the state of our "national defences." Upon this question, it would be useless to disguise that there exists a deep and all but universal feeling that something must be done. For a long time back Englishmen have viewed with apprehension the rapid encroachments of continental despotism upon constitutional government. So long as the French republic could be regarded as a breakwater between ourselves and the foremost surges of the advancing tide, the British public saw, not indeed without concern, but without dismay, the reversal of all the hopes which had been excited by the revolutions of 1848. But the successful *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, by which the last remaining barrier was suddenly destroyed, and absolutism brought to our very borders, produced a remarkable change in their sentiments, with regard to the position of this country. Its sense of exposure is everywhere perceptible—a determination to leave nothing to chance which foresight may provide against has become general—and on the strength of this, no doubt, the Ministry will build its hopes of obtaining large augmentation of the military forces, and an easy consent to the prolongation of the income-tax. Herein, we think, they will find themselves mistaken. Public opinion, likely within a short space to acquire the force of determination, is indisposed to be put off with pretences. The dullest have become convinced that no extension of a system rotten to its core can be relied upon in the hour of trial. We are not weak because our supplies are niggardly, but because they are shamefully misappropriated. No liberality on the part of the people can make good dishonesty on the part of an administration. The question which will be eagerly, irresistibly pressed forward by popular anxiety, will be, "How do you spend the money with which we annually supply you?" We trust that this inquiry will be urged home. We believe that a thorough application of it, in the present instance, would result, not merely in an economical saving, but in an ultimate advancement of the noble purposes of those who seek the discouragement of all warlike tendencies. This, however, is not what the ministry intend—but it remains to be seen whether they are strong enough to resist the immense pressure of public sentiment which will be brought to bear upon them.

The other topic to which prominence is given in the Royal speech, has relation to Parliamentary Reform. Here, also, we entertain a strong persuasion that the subject will be virtually taken out of the hand of party chiefs, and settled by the preponderant opinion of the people. We do not

pretend to know what will be the provisions of the bill which Lord John Russell is prepared to lay before the Legislature. We place no reliance upon the rumours which public prints have given, purporting to contain an outline of the measure. We can gather nothing from the language of the Queen's speech having reference to this matter; but we have little expectation that the Whig Government will propose a reform such as the people of England will be inclined to accept. That proposal, however, let it be whatever it may, will be the signal for the utterance of the public will on this subject. There will be an end to apathy and inaction—an instant evolution of an immense mass of sentiment and desire hitherto latent—a real and unequivocal response of the national mind—a demand that the change, whilst kept within constitutional limits, shall be real. We do not look for an outburst of enthusiasm—we do not desire it; but we shall be much mistaken if there be not such a decisive expression of the judgment of the country in regard to the question of Parliamentary Reform, as will compel any Ministry to give practical heed to it, and attempt at least to satisfy it in all its main features.

The fact that the present session, whether brief or protracted, will immediately precede an appeal to the constituencies, will render the House of Commons far less tractable than usual under Ministerial management, far less susceptible to Treasury blandishments. It is supposed, and it seems likely, that a contest for power will take place immediately—perhaps, before Ministers have had an opportunity of propounding their measure of reform. It matters little who may fill the high offices of State. It has now become a moral certainty that our political system must undergo an extensive change. It has outlived its power of usefulness. It has ceased to carry with it that influence without which no administration can effectually serve the nation. It must be laid aside as a decayed vestment, ill-adapted now, whether for comfort or for display. Such we take to be the conviction, generally, of our fellow-countrymen. It needs but to be expressed—and expressed it will be. Then will come "the beginning of the end"—the dawn of a new era, in which many questions of national importance will meet with far different treatment to any they have yet received.

ISLAMISM IN THE WEST.

THE rise and progress of Mormonism before the eyes of the present generation, and among a race the least inclined to the delusions of a sensual superstition, is either a humiliating proof of the unabated proclivity of human nature, or a phenomenon of whose real character we are still ignorant. It is little more than twenty years since the pretended Book of Mormon was promulgated as a new revelation from Heaven, and a reprobate backwoodsman of Vermont founded the Church of the Latter Day Saints. It was so recently as 1834 that the sect was expelled from Missouri, and the erection of Nauvoo commenced in the neighbouring state of Illinois. It was ten years later that Smith was shot, and the passage of the Rocky Mountains commenced. The 24th of July, 1848, is regarded as the day of the foundation of the city of Deseret. The Mormonite population of the territory of Utah is credibly estimated at 300,000. During the last fourteen years, 50,000 persons have been baptized into the sect in Great Britain alone, and 17,000 have actually emigrated from this country to the Zion of their ignorant and perverted hope. The utilitarian sagacity and practical common sense displayed by the rulers of this settlement, the worldly advantages it offers, and the substantial assistance afforded to intending immigrants, promised to ensure a continuance of internal prosperity, and of arrivals from abroad. On the other hand, the arrogance and alleged licentiousness of rulers and people threatened to involve them in troubles with neighbouring States or the Federal Power—their admission into the American union increased that peril—and the shock of collision has already taken place.

The United States Government recognised Brigham Young, Smith's elected successor in the hierarchy, as Governor of the Utah Territory, admitted a delegate to Congress, and sent in return two judges and a secretary, with 20,000 dollars for the erection of public buildings, and 24,000 dollars for salaries and other expenses. These representatives of the supreme power were received with incivility, which soon swelled into insults; and the insults were as bitter and gross as fanaticism, and that priestly insolence for which there is no better phrase than "spiritual wickedness in high places," could make them. In official interviews they were called "rascals"—at public festivals were pointed out as doomed to perdition, and made to fear for their lives—the memory of Washington disparaged, and a not unaccountable hatred displayed to the United States. The judges seem to have taken all this with wonderful patience; and to have felt rather shocked than offended. But at last they were superseded in their functions, the monies in their charge were

seized, and there was nothing left for them but to return to Washington and "report."

The document in which they render an account of their abruptly terminated stewardship is a very extraordinary preferment. The passages in which they describe the licentiousness of which they were the unwilling witnesses, and the scenes in which they were the objects of profane abuse, we shall not reproduce. The paragraph of principal interest is as follows:—

"We found, upon our arrival, that almost the entire population consisted of a people called Mormons; and the Mormon Church overshadowing and controlling the opinions, the actions, the property, and even the lives, of its members; usurping and exercising the functions of legislation, and the judicial business of the territory; organising and commanding the military; disposing of the public lands on its own terms; coining money, and forcing its circulation at a standard above its real value; openly sanctioning and defending the practice of polygamy, or plurality of wives; exacting tithes from its members, and enormous taxes from citizens not members; penetrating and supervising social and business circles, and inculcating and requiring, as an article of religious faith, implicit obedience to the councils of the church, as paramount to all the obligations of morality, society, allegiance, and of law. At the head of this formidable organization, styled 'The Church of Latter-day and Latter-end Saints,' stood Brigham Young, the Governor, claiming and represented to be the Prophet of God, and his sayings as direct revelations from Heaven, commanding thereby unlimited sway over the ignorant and credulous. His opinions were their opinions, and his wishes their wishes. He had but to indicate his sympathies or dislikes, and they were made their sympathies or dislikes. In a word, he ruled without a rival or opposition, for no man dared question his authority."

The authors of this "report" incidentally epitomize the whole case by saying, "either the United States must yield to the claims of the Church, or the latter must give up some of its extraordinary pretensions." The final result, we take that to be, of all attempted, pretended theocracies. Wherever a man undertakes to rule his fellows in the name of God, and consistently pushes his interference into all the affairs of earth, under cover of his assumed delegation from Heaven, powers which claim no such authority must either resist the pretence or abdicate their functions. One of the two must keep in abeyance his primary attributes and ultimate purposes. In England, the Church has been so long the abeyant power as almost to have forgotten her original assumptions; and the religious and civil powers, not keeping to their respective spheres, have settled into a hybrid and self-contradictory union. In some countries of Europe, and throughout all its history, the hierarch and the magistrate alternately rule. The grossest form of sacerdotal arrogance turns up where least expected, and where least likely to be tolerated—in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and on a highway of the imperious republics of the West. That the nuisance will be trodden down, with little scruple or relenting, there can be small doubt. Mormonism differs at least in this from the system with which it is sometimes associated, and which it resembles only in the sensual indulgences which it apportions to saintship—and does not even postpone to the compensatory future—it has not to do with an effete government and an effeminate race, but with an empire mighty in its youth, and a people compounded of the most vigorous races of both worlds.

LEANING ON A REED.

ACCOUNT for it as we may, there can be no question that the public confidence in the efficiency of Government as a means of conferring happiness upon the people, is rapidly diminishing. The Court of Chancery itself is scarcely in worse odour. No doubt this state of feeling is partially owing to the want of administrative talent amongst our present Executive—their numerous short-comings, their gross blunders, their want of vigour, and their indisposition to grapple with abuses. But not entirely so. We had the same if less frequent complaints of the mismanagement and powerlessness of Government under Sir Robert Peel, as we have under Lord John Russell. And so it ever has been. The real root of the evil is to be found in Government attempting what it cannot perform—in the people calling upon the State to do what they ought to accomplish of themselves. The inherent tendency of all governments is to conservatism, and the preservation of abuses, and we are very apt to charge upon the mere agent faults that, to a great extent, arise from the system. These remarks may appear trite, but at the commencement of a new session of Parliament they are suggestive of important truths, which it would be happy for us, as a nation, if we kept more prominently in the foreground.

We continually hear the demand for "a strong government"—that is, not a ministry which adheres to certain great principles forming the groundwork of a consistent policy, but men who will override private interests, subvert sound maxims of State policy, and trample upon experience, in order to carry into effect some special nostrum, or to do some urgent work, which any rational man knows Government cannot effectually accomplish.

It is exceedingly desirable that the metropolis should be better drained, better supplied with water, and that the dead should be buried far away from the abodes of the living. Well, Government undertook each of these desirable objects, and let us mark the result.

The Commission of Sewers was appointed to carry into effect the first scheme—a scheme, be it remarked, which seems to call more loudly for the direct interference of Government than any other. Here is the result of their labours as described by one of the most persevering advocates of centralization:—"When the fearful visitation of cholera gave a stimulus to their operations, the Commission talked largely, and projected sundry designs, any one of which would have been a god-send to the neighbourhoods for which they were proposed. The dark shadow passes away for the moment,—and with it a large portion of the energy of the Commission of Sewers. Many works which were begun were abandoned, and still remain imperfect,—and their very imperfections produce concentrations of the evils which they were intended to remove. Thus it ever is with Government commissions in this country:—and in this state of things we find a private company starting into life,—to which in all probability we must look for the achievement of what should have been executed at the public cost."

With respect to the supply of water for the metropolis, the experience of the last session of Parliament will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. Several schemes were brought forward for remedying the deficiency, but were stopped by Government influence. A committee was appointed to investigate the subject, and a bill drawn up, altered, and withdrawn; and we enter upon a new session—a period rather of political excitement than quiet legislation—with only the remotest prospect of anything being done to provide the metropolis with a plentiful supply of pure water, though private enterprise would very soon remedy the evil.

Still more flagrant is the intermeddling of Government with the question of intramural interments. When the cholera was rife amongst us the Board of Health was constituted to look after the sanitary condition of the people. Next year, a Metropolitan Interments Bill, with its iniquitous compensation clauses, was forced through Parliament, and the Board became the Great Undertaking Company for the metropolitan district, which was to swallow up all smaller firms. Nearly two years have elapsed since the passing of the Act, but the Board has done nothing but nominally purchase and then relinquish two cemeteries, meet occasionally at Gwyder House, and pay a large staff of officials. The Metropolitan Interments Act of 1850 is a dead letter. Churchyards in the very heart of the City still yawn daily for the dust of the departed; and the pestilential graveyard is not only a present, but an increasing nuisance in our midst. On Saturday last, when Lord John Russell received a deputation from the parishes of St. Marylebone and St. Pancras, to urge the carrying out the provisions of the Act by parochial rather than centralized authority, the noble lord seemed quite relieved at the burden being removed from the shoulders of Government. "So far from its being the object of the Government," he said, "to have any control in these matters, they have quite enough to do already, and it is, I assure you, far from their wish to be incumbered with them." He promised another measure on the subject, which we may be sure will no longer recognise the authority of the Board of Health; for Lord John admitted "that anything that can be done by the parochial authorities would be better done by them than by the Government, or by a board appointed by the Government."

Such facts as these, coupled with the teachings of experience, ought to impress the English people most strongly with the dangers of centralization and over-government. The pleas put forward for Government interference in specific cases are generally so specious as to overcome our better judgment. Happily events, or rather the Disposer of events, have thus far prevented us becoming inextricably involved in the meshes of an enervating system of centralization, which has proved so fatal to the liberties of continental states. We observe that the *Prospect Review* attacks, at their very foundations, "The Ethics of Voluntarism," as applied to social and political science. Strange delusion, when all Europe furnishes illustrations of the disastrous results of the opposite system.

For our parts, we regard the prevalent want of confidence in government as a happy sign. England has attained to her present elevated position not by the agency of her rulers, but by the energy, enterprise, and religion of her people. For this, among other reasons, we should regret to see her shackled by new State-bonds. Let those who think State education desirable reflect what kind of experiment a State religion has proved, and in what way the Government has carried out necessary social reforms. In truth, the growing distrust of government-moulding appears to us to be one of the surest signs of a high state of civilization.

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE "AMAZON" BENEFIT AT DRURY-LANE.

(From the Times.)

A theatrical performance has been announced at Drury-lane Theatre for the relief of the sufferers by the destruction of the "Amazon." Such an exhibition is a curious anomaly in the social manners of the nineteenth century. Charity, according to our modern notions, is the most uncompromising of all the virtues. She looks only to the end, and troubles herself not about the means. To raise contributions she will assume the form of the master of the ceremonies, of a figurante, of a comic actor, of a ropedancer. What matters it so the result is a plate full of money? Certainly, we would be the last persons to hamper her proceedings when she has in view so godlike a result as the relief of the unfortunate. If the contributions of the charitable can only be levied under cover of a summer-set or a broad grin, it is better that they should be so obtained than not at all. Therefore, in the few remarks we are about to offer upon the proposed performance, we would be most careful to exclude, at the outset, all notion of the faintest reprehension against the patrons and promoters of this benevolent project. The Queen herself, always the readiest person in her own dominions to come forward in aid of undeserved calamity, has graciously permitted that the performance at Drury-lane should receive the sanction of her name. Doubtless her Majesty considers the project as one which will largely contribute to the relief of widows and orphans who have been deprived of their natural supporters by so tragical an event. To pass from the highest personage in the realm to others less exalted in station, we would add, with all due commendation, that Mdlle. Rita Favanti has volunteered her services on this occasion for the benefit of the sufferers. Our opinion is fixed as to the moral condition of an audience which requires the filip of a scenic performance to rouse its compassionate sensibilities into active play. We have, however, nothing but praise for the charitable zeal with which Mdlle. Favanti has placed her talents at the disposal of these forlorn people. We will go even further than this, and add a word of advice to all persons who may be conscious that they would not contribute otherwise than in so questionable a manner to the help of those poor creatures at Southampton who have to deplore the loss of a father, brother, or husband. For all such persons "the play's the thing." Let every one of the number take tickets for the stalls or the dress circle, although the house may be so encumbered by the issue of tickets that he can only reckon upon accommodation in the one shilling gallery. The money will be better bestowed in the pockets of the poor "Amazons" than in his own. If he be in doubt whether he shall visit Drury-lane for the purpose of his own selfish amusement, on Monday or Saturday, let him by all means give the preference to the "Amazon night."

Thus much for the promoters of this charitable scheme. They are in the right. They may have formed a very just appreciation of the benevolent impulses of their countrymen. But when we turn to the audience itself we confess that our feelings are not unmixed with shame and indignation. What! when the waves of the Atlantic have scarcely closed over the strong swimmer's agony—when even now we can scarcely banish from our minds the image of that awful hour on board the "Amazon" when the passengers and the crew were driven by the fire back to the roaring sea, and by the sea back upon the fire, and a terrible death either way was the only alternative left to their choice, if, indeed, fast coming frenzy had not anticipated volition,—is this an occasion for fiddling and dancing, for orchestral symphonies, and cunningly-devised pantomimes? We cannot pretend to enter into the feelings of the age, or to sympathize in these rapid alternations from grief to joy—from mourning to theatrical merriment. The loss of the "Amazon" was a national calamity. We do not speak of the commercial value of the huge ship and its freight, but of the brave hearts which have ceased to beat in consequence of that sad event. When the ship's name is mentioned we should be more disposed to feel sad than to plan a merry-making in honour of the calamity. If we remember right, there were tribes among the North American Indians who would have esteemed the slightest display of emotion at the loss of their nearest and dearest friend a womanish weakness. We have never read that even among these atocial savages any tribe was accustomed to celebrate a general calamity by a general feast. Sparta would hold itself outdone by the phlegmatic indifference of the Anglo-Saxon race. Why not a fancy ball at the Hanover-square Rooms to commemorate our recent reverses at the Cape? Why not a cholera masquerade under Monsieur Jullien's direction—the funds to be applied to improve the sewage of the most infected districts? Why not a small por white-bain dinner, or an Irish murder regatta? Let the funds from any of these exhibitions be but applied to a charitable end, and any of them would stand upon precisely the same footing as the theatrical performance announced at Drury-lane. If not, wherein lies the difference? God forbid that we should speak with levity of any name involved in the tragedy of that dreadful night; but can we shut our eyes to the unseemly nature of the present exhibition? Can we hope that it will not be followed by others equally repulsive to all proper feeling? Are we to have Amazon Quadrilles, Symonds' Polkas, Lifeboat Secendades? Is the whole history to be set to music,

like the "Battle of Prague?" Young ladies of the last generation derived a certain satisfaction from hammering tones out of their harpsichords which were supposed to represent "The Cavalry charge," "Prayers for mercy," "Groans of the dying," &c., &c. We cannot see, if this Drury-lane performance is a fair gauge of public feeling, why some melodious adventurer should not find his account in setting the loss of the "Amazon" to music. It would be difficult to suppose that the young ladies who will form part of the audience on the "Amazon night" should feel much scruple about performing the composition upon their harps and pianos. Such things may be right, but there is a first honest impulse in the human breast which refuses to recognise this hybrid union of grief and joy, of undried tears and laughter "holding both his sides."

The moral of all this should be, that every person who might otherwise have attended the performance at Drury-lane should contribute the price of his ticket—why not more, if consistent with his means?—and quietly stop away. Is it possible to relish a theatrical performance while one cannot but be conscious that the reason he is present at the theatre at all is because the "Amazon" met with so melancholy an end? There is something in a sudden calamity of this kind which should remove it from the ordinary category of "Fancy Fair woe." Custom, however, has spread a thin varnish of repulse over such exhibitions. The sufferings they are professedly intended to alleviate are prospective rather than in actual existence. Such is not the case of the "Amazon." The sob of the widow and the orphan are not yet stilled. We have no assurance even yet that we can count our loss to its last figure, although the recent arrivals from the Spanish and Portuguese coasts have overthrown much anxious expectation. To be charitable is excellent; to be charitable in secret, we are told, is still better. To deprive ourselves of a pleasure, or even of a necessary, for the sake of the unfortunate, adds salt and savour to a charitable act. We leave the deduction from these first principles of Christian ethics to the consideration of the future audience, on the "Amazon" night, at Drury-lane theatre.

THE "TRIAL" OF THE "ORINOCO."

(From the Leader.)

We have often said that the warlike spirit—the spirit that confronts danger and overcomes difficulty, that dares with a purpose and as a duty—is not extinct in the breasts of Englishmen. The gentlemen of England are not, like Pompey's cohorts, afraid of spoiling their beauty and damaging their personal appearance; the workmen of England are not effeminate and cowardly, like the Roman mob who bawled for bread and brutal spectacles. We have still among us plenty of men the equals in pluck and hardihood of the early voyagers; the soldiers of Peterborough, and Clive, and Wolfe, and Wellington; and the sailors of Howard, of Eddingham, and Blake, and Nelson. We have had thirty-seven years of peace, thirty-seven years of money-mongering and money-getting, thirty-seven years of arrant materialism, and we are not tamed. We are, in spite of our sedentary occupations and shopkeeping, as familiar as ever with the elements, as daring as ever in the use of them, as coolly dauntless as ever in facing them in their fury. We fear neither wind nor wave, nor fire-damp nor fire. We meet, and daunt, and vanquish, every kind of foe—but in the advancement of civilization, in the enterprise of Art triumphantly achieving a mastery over Nature, in the cause of Humanity.

A striking illustration of this great truth is afforded by a recent incident. But two short weeks ago the "Amazon" perished by flood and fire, and the majority of the brave souls in her shared her doom. As the coastguard are picking up here and there the charred relics of that noble ship, another, destined to run the same course, leaves the sheltering river, and dashes proudly out into the stormy ocean. The "Orinoco," a huge mass of timber and iron, one hundred yards long and eleven deep, steamed down the Thames on a "trial trip" on the 22nd, at the rate of twelve miles an hour. But this was to be no freshwater trial; she was to be pushed through any weather, the "dirtier" the more to the taste of her captain and crew; and, if weather sufficiently "dirty" was not encountered between the Nore and Southampton, she was to seek it off Lizard Point or the Rock of Lisbon.

To seek it? Yes; because it was a duty the West India Company owed to the public, and they were willing to run the risk themselves before asking the public to have confidence in these vessels. And, as will be seen, this generous risk has been amply rewarded with perfect success.

Passing the night at the Nore, the anchors of the "Orinoco" were weighed on Saturday morning, and the nautical men on board, looking to windward, "cheered each other" with the prospect of "plenty of wind" and "dirty weather." They wanted a gale; they brightened at the promise of a gale, and a gale they were destined to have with a vengeance. On she went in glorious style. "Every instant," says a veracious report of the trip, "the wind rose higher, and with it the spirits of those on board." And their courage mounted up as they pointed out where "the Royal Adelaide" was lost with all on board, or where the So-and-So went down "in a dirty night last year." But on she went—the wind rushing "fiercely over the low lands of Sheppey from the south-west, and tearing away as hard as it could to the North Sea." Small vessels flew before it; clippers, with all sail on, bowed away at the top of their speed, challenging the huge steamer

and being beaten. And when she got under the lee of the North Foreland, there was a sight to stir the blood and string the nerves. In that secure mooring rode countless ships. In Ramsgate Harbour, capable only for small craft, "a forest of masts." They had all run in out of the "fury of the gale." Gentlemen on board the "Orinoco" had the "satisfaction" of seeing them safe; and in the Downs "an Armada of ships," including the celebrated American clipper-ship "Oriental," in the same predicament. The pilot thought it would be better to run in too; but no—the "Orinoco" was to be tested, and tested she should be, the more severely the better. What pluck, what resolution, what iron determination not to be turned aside! On she must and should go; and "ere darkness closed in, the 'Orinoco' was pushing past the Goodwin, on which for miles vast toppling mountains of water, created with foam, ran their terrible course, and bursting upon the sea that rushed to meet her from the Channel."

We quote from a report, apparently the work of a landsman, astounded at the sight; but still it was a night to be remembered. A man could, with difficulty, stand against the wind. Rain fell like iron points in the squalls; nothing could be seen from the deck but the black, starless sky, which seemed to rest upon the waves—nothing heard but the blast, roaring over the decks and screaming through the rigging, and the waves hissing against the ship's sides. So stout was this gale, that the mighty vessel could only make sixteen miles in eight hours. Yet all the while her machinery worked "as blandly almost as the watch in one's pocket," and she drove along as steadily as a line-of-battle ship. The gale lasted six hours—and the "Orinoco" was the victor.

We know few higher proofs of physical and moral courage than specimens of voluntary daring like this. The gallant fellows on board the "Orinoco" deliberately chose to encounter the most tremendous dangers. They were not surprised in a storm; they drove into it from a sense of public duty. We honour them for so doing; and while England possesses men of this sterling metal, can she not afford to smile at the threats of all her enemies? Yet this instance is only one of a thousand where ships put to sea, in weather quite as tempestuous, in the fulfilment of an ordinary duty. What, then, need we fear?

GIVE A MARGIN.

(From the *Spectator*.)

The sea has made a vast inroad into the contract system as it is now conducted: the whole of the sea-wall of the railway between Lowca and Whitehaven has been shaken to its foundations, for fifty yards the whole has been razed, and the twenty feet embankment carried out to sea. Bon voyage!—it will never come back again, nor the money wasted in building it. Last winter the wall was suspected, examined by Mr. Rendell, reported to be unsafe; and part, including the Lowca and Harrington walls, was rebuilt; the rest of the walling was thought to be "adequate." On Saturday morning, however, winds and waves rose to a fierce height, as they will do occasionally on the coasts of England: they very soon began to show what they would do with the human structure; by noon it began to give way; by one a piece had gone, and when that one tide went back it carried with it a large portion of the wall. So far it was "adequate." Learned engineers had been consulting on each piece of masonry, calculating the force of resistance it possessed, reckoning up suppositions winds and waves, and arriving at a conclusion as to what "would do;" yet no sooner do country-people and boatmen see the real winds and waves pummeling at the wall, than they are able to tell, without very abstruse calculations, that it won't "do." If it did not, then was the failure ascribable to the tumultuous excesses of the winds and waves—a "type of popular fury," &c. Under ordinary circumstances, no doubt, the wall would have sufficed; to average wind and wave it was adequate; and officials have great confidence in averages. The Directors of the West India Steam Packet Company had the like reliance in declining to provide against such an accident as that of the 4th inst.; which must have terribly disturbed their tranquil average.

An excuse for the Whitehaven masonry is insinuated in the description of "an immense rock," "which must have braved the elements for many centuries," and had nevertheless been "torn up" by the same storm, and "was lying at some distance from its original situation." Now we should like to know how great the "distance" really was: was the rock "torn up?" and had it lain there "many centuries?" Great pieces of rock lie in their sandy bed, and remain unmoved throughout the memory of the seaside visitor, and yet in the view of a lengthened period are they constantly shifting with winds and waves. That which is to resist the elements at a fixed site must rest on a foundation stronger. Rocks do sometimes break down, through the mingled action of long abrasion and sudden blows; but masonry to resist the winds and waves must be stronger than such rock—stouter in form and repaired against abrasion. Nature can afford to lose her rocks, but man cannot. Wherever the sea wanders, it is still Nature's own; its conquests are but loans, repaid elsewhere; the boundless little reefs shifting boundaries; and no destruction is feared where nothing is destroyed, but only "doth suffer a sea change" into new forms of beauty and of life. But railway companies are not so rich as Nature; and if they miscalculate the "adequate," they will be mulcted. They and all who rely on averages forget one important truth in all defensive providings—

that the rare, the excessive, is precisely the thing to be guarded against. Destructive fires on board steamers are rare—and the more horrible when they do come. Winds and waves stir up rocks and beat down sea-walls, not every day in the week, but once in an indeterminate number of years; and anything which is to outlast such indeterminate, but by no means interminable period, must be made adequate to resist that rare assault of the elements. Nay, not "adequate;" for with all your science you cannot calculate the force of the winds and waves in such rare fury; but that which is to stand must be more than adequate—higher than the tide has ever reached, better defended than that which the elements have ever overcome, stronger than rock, if not in stubborn texture, at least in the shields which art can furnish, such as the triple dike, or an out-work of beams like the "floating breakwater," which breaks without pretending to resist the waves. It is in being more than "adequate" that a defence is really sufficient for its purpose; and, indeed, it is in that more, in that margin alone, that all true security and sufficiency can be attained by erring human foresight.

REFORM MEETINGS.

Scotland has pronounced through her capital, and at the last hour, on the kind and measure of amendment which she desires in the representation. A great meeting was held yesterday week in the Music Hall. The Lord Provost, in opening the business of the meeting, said the first resolution to be submitted to them proposed that all who paid local taxes should be entitled to vote for members of Parliament—the second that all small burgh constituencies should be extinguished, and the members given to large towns, Scotland getting a fair share in the division—the third resolution that the 40s. freehold should be extended to Scotland, and that all fictitious votes in counties should be extinguished by requiring residence and infestment—the fourth that the list of tax-payers taken from the local rate-books should be transferred to the register of voters, without the necessity for any claims being given in, and that the fee of 2s. 6d. now charged in Scotland, which deters so many voters from registering, should be abolished. The last resolution declared for the ballot, triennial Parliaments, and the abolition of the property qualification which now exists for members of Parliament in England and Ireland. His lordship enforced at some length the propriety of adopting this scheme, which, he said, was substantially the same as that agreed to at Manchester, but modified so as to be applicable to Scotland. The first resolution was proposed by Mr. J. F. Macfarlan and seconded by Mr. McCree. An amendment was proposed by Dr. Glover, a Chartist, in favour of universal suffrage, and a second against the ballot, but only thirty or forty hands were held up for the first, and half-a-dozen for the second, and the original resolutions were carried by an overwhelming majority. The meeting was first addressed by Mr. J. H. Burton, advocate, Mr. Durham, Mr. F. Russell, Mr. W. Duncan, and Mr. Cowan, M.P. The *Edinburgh News* remarks that the leaders of the old Whig party were absent; but that the whole body of electors who carried Mr. Cowan were present in person or by representation.

On Monday evening, the parishioners of Marylebone assembled in their Court-house, and adopted the scheme of the National Reform Association. The chair was taken by T. K. Pritchard, Esq. Amongst those present were Sir B. Hall, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Sir C. Napier, Sir J. Hare, Mr. Nicholay, Dr. Burns, and other influential inhabitants of the parish. The following letter from Mr. Hume, M.P., who was expected to have presided, was read:—

Barnley Hall, 28th Jan., 1852.
Sir,—I should have been ready and willing to take the chair at the reform meeting at the Court-house on the 2nd Feb., but I shall not be in London before ten or eleven at night. I hope there will be zeal and unanimity in the cause, as I fear, from the reports that have reached me, that Lord John Russell's proposition for reform will fall far short of the wishes and the wants of the community.

I am, your obedient servant,
J. HUME.

Sir B. Hall said, if it was true, as they were told, that the franchise in counties, which was now £50, was to be reduced to £20, and the franchise in towns, which was now £10, was to be reduced to £5, and that was all in the shape of reform that was to be offered to them, it would be, as the *Times* justly called it, a very "meagre" measure of reform [loud cheers]. One of the great evils in connexion with the present franchise was the existing system of registration. Take his own case. He occupied a house in the beginning of last year, but he found he could not be put on the register till November, 1852, or nearly two years after he had got possession of the house. They ought, therefore, in his opinion, to have a more frequent registration [hear, hear]. He had been visiting a borough with which he was formerly connected (Monmouth). Now, he knew that borough as well as he knew Marylebone, and that was saying a great deal, for he had been their representative for fourteen years; and he had no hesitation in saying that, unless it (and it was only one of many) had the ballot, it was utterly impossible to expect that the electors could return members to represent their wishes. He hoped, also, that all the miserable little boroughs like St. Alban's would be swept away. If he were told that the representation of that town was to be amended by the addition of some agricultural district, he would say that, unless the ballot was conceded, they might as well go to Lord Verulam or Mr. Edwards at once, and ask whom they wished as representatives, for, if not, Mr. Edwards would be

sure to be as active as ever. He regarded the ballot, therefore, as an essential point, and, although he was one of those who disliked pledging members, he believed that things had now come to such a pass that, unless a member would vote for the ballot, he considered he was unfit to sit in the House of Commons [loud cheers]. Lord D. Stuart said that he had lately heard, and at a ministerial house too, that if you went into society, you heard very little about reform in Parliament. His answer was, "That depends upon what kind of society you go into, for if you go into the sort of society which I am proud to say I am admitted to, viz., among large bodies of people, you will find a general, if not universal determination expressed to have reform" [cheers]. Mr. C. Freeth then moved:—

That the Prime Minister of the Crown having signified his intention to introduce a measure of Parliamentary reform during the ensuing session, the people should lose no time in giving an effective expression to their wishes, and this meeting would therefore declare that any measure which does not extend the franchise to every occupier of a house or part of a house, protect the voter by the ballot, shorten the duration of Parliaments, re-arrange the electoral districts, and abolish the property qualification required of members, will fail to satisfy the just expectations of the people, be ineffectual in preventing injustice and intimidation at elections, and will not effectuate a full and free representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier, who came forward amidst loud applause to second the resolution, said he was afraid he might have been thought guilty of "indiscretion" [laughter] in coming forward before his old constituents once more, but the mode of their reception made him feel perfectly certain that he retained their good will [hear, hear]. There was not one word in the present resolution in which he did not most fully acquiesce. Any reform bill which might be offered to them would be of no possible use unless it embodied the principle of voting by ballot. He perfectly remembered, when he stood for Greenwich, asking a man to vote for him who told him, "My heart is with you, but I have a large family, and I can't vote for you." His reply was, "If the Tories did not deal with him, all the Radicals would, and that would do just as well." "Oh," said he, "I have a house on Bayne's-hill, and that house is worth to me a whole street of Radicals; and how is it possible that I can vote for you?" The gentlemen who had spoken before him had pointed out the necessity of a great number of reforms, but they had omitted to mention the most requisite of all—a reform in the naval estimates of the country, which had taken more money from the people's pockets than anything else. Whilst he had a seat in the house, and even out of it, to his own detriment, he had opposed the folly and wickedness of the waste in the naval expenditure of the country, yet, at the moment when they did not know what might happen, there was but one fully manned man-of-war in England, and that too was about to sail for the Mediterranean. If this country was not protected, it was not the fault of the people who paid the taxes, but of those who administered the naval affairs of the kingdom. The Board of Admiralty, for instance, without the smallest inquiry or consideration, laid down no fewer than 33 iron steamers, which, after costing nearly £2,000,000, had been found entirely useless, except for the transportation of troops. Then who had not heard of the stinking provisions? Upon that subject he had asked four questions of the Government, who had not yet answered him; but he hoped Parliament would not be met two days before they were again questioned on the subject:—first, who signed the contract? secondly, what was the date of the contract? thirdly, what per cent. of the packets were examined? and fourthly, what security was given for the performance of the contract? He was not a rich man, but he would give £500 to be in parliament this session, to expose all this waste and profusion. Sir J. Hare supported the resolution. He recommended them, above all things, to insist upon the ballot; because he had known many a poor man to be reduced to beggary from the want of it. That and other resolutions were carried with perfect unanimity.

The borough members repaired from this meeting to a similar gathering in the neighbouring parish of St. Pancras.

FLOGGING YOUNG CULPRITS.—The Scottish papers state, that the Home Secretary and Lord Advocate have approved of certain regulations under the recent Prisons' Amendment Act, by which magistrates will be enabled to inflict flogging upon young culprits. A pair of taws are to be provided, to the satisfaction of the sheriff, and the punishment is not to exceed thirty-six lashes. The flogging is to take place in the prison, at the sight of the surgeon; and the age at which young culprits, and those only of the male sex, may be whipped is limited to fourteen.

OMNIBUS SERVANTS' GRIEVANCE.—Differences are likely to arise between the omnibus proprietors and their men, in consequence of the movement made by the latter to obtain cessation from labour on every alternate Sunday. The Drivers' and Conductors' Benevolent Society has taken part in the movement, and it is said that several of the members have received notice of discharge from their employment. If this determination should be acted upon, a number of opposition omnibuses will be started by the men.

SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Advices have been received of the destruction by fire of the British ship "Cassandra," some distance from Lima, on the 8th of December last. She had several passengers on board, who, with the crew, saved themselves by taking to the boats, and were picked up and taken into Lima.

POLITICAL REUNIONS AND HUMOURS.

The last days of the Parliamentary recess are always rife with *réunions* of members and constituents, political parties at town and country mansions, and rumours of Ministerial measures and Opposition tactics. This being the last session of the present Parliament, and likely also to be a short one—the period, moreover, definitively fixed for the utter fall or re-establishment of the Government—these symptoms are unusually abundant.

The *Morning Advertiser*, of Thursday, observed, "The Cabinet Council of yesterday sat from twelve o'clock till half-past four in the afternoon, being a sedentary of no less than four hours and a half. This, we believe, is the longest sitting of any Cabinet Council of modern times. What could have been the cause of a sitting so unprecedentedly long? This question will be asked by myriads of persons before the close of the day. Of one thing there is a strong probability—Lord John Russell and his colleagues did not spend the four hours and a half in perfect harmony." Another Cabinet Council was held on that day, and sat two hours.

The *Times* of Saturday was charged with the announcement of the results of these "seventeen" Cabinet Councils within twice that number of days:—"It becomes our painful duty to announce a measure catastrophe. In the first place, Lord Broughton retires from the Board of Control, and Mr. Fox Maule takes his place. *Solus Senescentem*. This is all the Ministerial modification we are yet to expect, but still it is about as little as possible.

The great measure of the session is on much the same scale—that is, the infinitesimal. The principal of the new Reform Bill is to propose as little as possible, on the speculation that either the House of Commons will accept that little, or will take on itself the responsibility of more. There is to be neither disfranchisement nor enfranchisement, as far as regards localities, if we are rightly informed, but only a general enlargement or swamping of the existing constituencies. For the £10 householders we are to have £5 householders; for the £60 tenants we are to have £20 tenants; and the notorious boroughs are to be enlarged by copious annexations. On this plan there will not be a single change in the seats—no new metropolitan boroughs—no more representatives for Manchester and Liverpool—none for the score or two large towns now unrepresented—and no obliteration of the names that have brought on the Reform Act the odium of having created more corruption than it destroyed. That, at least, is our present information. We confess that we can hardly believe it."

The leaders of the country party have been entertained at Burghley House, Stamford, during the past week, by the Marquis of Exeter. Among those present were the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Burleigh, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Herries, Major Beresford, Mr. Newdegate, Captain Vyse, and Sir Charles Knightley. The Earl of Derby entertained at dinner a number of the peers of the country party on Monday; on Wednesday and Saturday the noble Earl will give dinner parties to the members who "at present sit on the Opposition side of the Commons."

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord John Russell gave each a "full dress Parliamentary dinner" to their principal supporters in either house. According to custom, the Queen's speech was read after dinner by the noble lords.

The Marquis of Normanby has retired from the embassy at Paris, in which he is succeeded by Lord Cowley, Minister at Frankfurt. The knowing *Advertiser* says, "The retirement of the Marquis of Normanby from the situation of British ambassador in Paris, is the result of an intimation made to the English Government by the French Government, that in consequence of the noble lord having been convicted, or, if he prefer the word, suspected, of being implicated in intrigues for the restoration of the Orleans family to the throne of France, it would be more agreeable to the Elysée if a successor to his lordship were appointed." The *Daily News* asserts, "without fear of denial," that Lord Normanby was, however innocently, the cause of Lord Palmerston's resignation or dismissal. "Lord Palmerston, it is well known, expressed himself in London to Count Walewski in terms which did not harmonize with Lord Normanby's language in Paris. The President of the French Republic mentioned, and showed proofs of, this discrepancy to Lord Normanby, who appealed to the Government at home. These circumstances led to Lord Palmerston's withdrawal from Downing-street, and Lord Normanby's retirement from Paris." Our contemporary views the appointment of Lord Cowley with much satisfaction.

Lord Palmerston is coquetting with several constituencies. To a "City of London Traders' Club," that had resolved on starting his lordship for the City, he has made a communication expressing his deep sense of the honour proposed to be conferred upon him; but, unless the constituency of Tiverton should be disposed to sever the political connexion so long happily subsisting between them, he should be extremely unwilling to accept of even the high honour proposed. His lordship's letter was ordered to be entered upon the minutes of the club, the general impression of the members being, that the object of their love was rather coy than unwilling. Some admirers at Glasgow are stated to have received a less ambiguous consent.—Sir Francis Baring, it is said, is to retire from the Admiralty, and, at the next election, from the representation of Portsmouth. There is already one

Liberal candidate for the first vacancy that may arise, in the person of Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. —Mr. Wegg Prosser has announced to the electors of the county of Hereford, that it is not his intention to offer himself again as one of their representatives. The Hon. Charles S. B. Hanbury, a younger brother of Lord Bateman, has determined to come forward on "Protectionist and Protestant principles." —Sir Fitzroy Kelly is a candidate for the representation of Exeter in opposition to Mr. Divett, and Sir Stratford Canning is spoken of for Liverpool. —Sir Charles Napier is to be invited to represent the Inverness District of Burghs, "if he be not under a positive engagement to Wick." —Rumour says that Sir William Somerville, who is now in London, is to be raised to the peerage, and two or three candidates are already spoken of for Drogheda, the borough for which the honourable baronet is now member. —The *Galway Mercury* says that Mr. Sadleir, M.P., and a Mr. Norris, an English solicitor, have lately been successfully canvassing the constituency of the county of Galway.

It is stated in the *Sheffield papers* that Mr. Toulmin Smith has received invitations from different parties in that town to show himself to be put in nomination as representative for the borough in the event of a dissolution of Parliament. It appears that Mr. Parker's conduct has given much dissatisfaction, and his resignation was some time ago called for by a resolution signed by a very large majority of the electors. Mr. Toulmin Smith has been requested to take as early an opportunity as possible of addressing the burgesses.

The House of Commons, which reassembled yesterday, has undergone considerable alterations since it met for the despatch of business at the beginning of February, 1851. Twenty-nine new members have been elected, and a corresponding number have ceased to hold a place in the House of Commons. Of this last number, ten have been removed by death, ten have retired by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, and the remainder have disappeared by other causes, such as succession to the peerage, &c. Since the general election in 1847, more than a hundred members who then received the suffrages of the people do not now sit in Parliament, and an equal number have, during that period, been returned to fill their places. Of this "fresh blood" infused into the Legislature, upwards of eighty were quite new to the House of Commons, while the remainder had sat in previous Parliaments.

We may as well say here, that the old House of Commons and adjacent buildings in Abingdon-street, and the temporary wooden erections and boardings in Palace-yard, facing the entrance to Westminster Hall, have been pulled down, and the whole space thrown open, affording an uninterrupted view of the end wings of the new palace. The entrance to the House of Commons will in future be through Westminster Hall, a noble flight of steps at the western end leading to the main corridor or avenue of the chambers. The hall will be lighted by several gas illuminations of a spiral circular form, which will have a most charming effect upon the fine and stately proportions of the structure. The entire line of quay, or promenade, fronting the Thames, has been lighted by some forty or fifty gas lamps, and from the water has a very pleasing effect.

FIRE IN THE PRECINCTS OF "THE ROW."—On Wednesday night a threatening fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Kay and Whiting, bookbinders, Warwick-lane. A good supply of water was obtained, and every exertion to save Messrs. Kay and Co.'s property, but in two hours' time the entire contents of the premises were destroyed. With the utmost difficulty the firemen saved the greater portion of the Oxford Arms Tavern, but the loss and damage to the premises must be considerable. Among the property destroyed is a great quantity belonging to the Religious Tract Society. The cause is unknown; but insurances are effected against loss to either party.

THE DEER IN THE NEW FOREST are in course of rapid extinction. They have been so badly fed and neglected lately, that they are unfit for the epicure's table, and are generally sent to the workhouse union. It is feared that when the forest is enclosed, and the various rights of the poorer class of foresters are taken away, that poaching on the forest manors will be rife, and that the maintenance of the families of poachers in galls and penal settlements will become very burdensome to the parishes. The foresters themselves are beginning to cry out against the infamous game laws, and the middle classes to complain that they will have to share the expense of preserving the game preserves of the great magnates.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The Royal assent has been given to a supplemental charter to this College. The new provisions enable the College to grant diplomas and confer the rank of civil engineers; and they improve the composition of the council, by adding to it certain members from some of the organized local bodies, such as the Architectural Society and the Law Society.

MR. RAMSAY AND THE EARL OF CARLISLE.—On Saturday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Sir F. Kelly, on the part of William Ramsay, moved for a rule to show cause why an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* should not be exhibited against Joseph Pollock, Esq., to show by what authority he claimed to exercise the office of Judge of the County Court of Lancashire held at Liverpool. Lord Campbell, after conferring with the other judges, said, the Court would take time to consider its decision, and would probably give their opinion on the 10th of February.

CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN, AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The confiscation of the Orleans property has already produced effects on which the Prince-President of France could scarcely have calculated. The testamentary executors of the late Louis Philippe—M. Dupin, the Duke de Montmorency, Count Montalivet, M. Laplagne-Barris, and M. Scribe, have entered against it an energetic protest. Observing that the decree overthrew not only the testaments which they have the honour to execute, but all the civil contracts which have regulated and fixed the position and rights of the august house of Orleans, the executors go on, as they state, to expose the legal mistakes upon which the said decrees proceed. Against the ancient principle of the devolution of the Prince's possessions to the state upon his mounting the throne involved in the aforesaid decrees, they might prove that the ancient law itself was but an emanation of feudalism, when there was no domain of the state as distinct from that of the crown. Napoleon formerly repudiated it ("Sénatus Consulte, Jan." 30, 1810); Charles X. avoided it, in the donation to his younger son. But such considerations, they say, would be superfluous, since the ancient law cannot be seriously invoked against a prince who receives his crown not according to, but in defiance of that law. Louis Philippe was master of his private property when he settled his domain upon his family, and unquestionably his liberty to make that settlement was one of the conditions upon which he accepted the crown. The chambers, heirs of the power of the ancient parliament, legalized the settlement in 1832, declaring expressly that the king had preserved his private property, and to deny, as the President by the decree of Jan. 22 does not scruple to do, the competence of the public powers of the constitutional monarchy is to menace every interest which has grown up during a period of thirty years. Adverting to the revival and settlement of the question in 1848, and again in 1850, they remark that at three different epochs, and after solemn debates, the gift of Louis Philippe has been confirmed and consecrated by the state. Having disposed of the legal question, the executors expose the immense injury which the decrees will effect. In any case, they demand the decision of a legal tribunal.

The executors of the late King have also issued an opinion, signed by Berryer, Marie, and other most eminent lawyers, that the confiscation is illegal. Odilon Barrot has declared that he will return to practice, from which he has retired, solely to have the privilege of pleading for the Orleans family; and Berryer the Legitimist will join him *con amore*.

The Duke Pasquier, who has lately been frequently at the Elysée, and who was considered among the most ardent of those who had relied upon Louis Napoleon, and was invited to give his counsel on the choice of senators—on learning that the Orleans estates were not only sequestrated, but confiscated, wrote to the President, to say that he would never have entered the Elysée if he had been aware such an atrocity was about to be committed; and that he would henceforth avoid all communication with the Government. Several more Legitimists have resigned, and among them Count Henry de Mortemart and the Duke de Mouchy. Besides these, M. Papin Lehalleur, who is greatly respected among the mercantile community of Paris, has also resigned, as well as M. Augustin Giraud, who has always been considered a warm partisan of the President. These gentlemen had all agreed to accept seats in the Senate, but in giving in their resignations of their seats in the Consultative Commission, they declare that they will not accept that or any other function. Besides this, it appears that M. Chasseloup Laubat, who was one of the most eminent members of the Council of State in the time of Louis Philippe, who was recently one of the Ministers of Louis Napoleon himself, and who was, moreover, to have been appointed president of one of the divisions of the new Council of State, has withdrawn his acceptance of a place in the Council of State, alleging the measure against the Orleans family as his only reason. MM. André, Mathieu, Dode, Desobert, and Hallaz Chaparelli, have also tendered their resignations as members of the Consultative Commission, and M. de Falloux has refused to be appointed to the Legislative body. Dupin's letter was an appeal from his own conscience to that of the President:—"If the constitution of the 16th January was in vigour, the Senate might be appealed to in virtue of the 26th article, which permits that body to make opposition to the promulgation of laws which are contrary to the inviolable character of property." In the present state of things, the only resource is to appeal to you, Prince, and to invoke your wisdom and the magnanimity of your own feelings, when they are again consulted and more deliberately listened to. But if these rigorous measures are to be maintained, a great scruple arises from the depth of my conscience"—a great deep that must be.

For a few hours on Wednesday, hopes were revived that the despot had repented the step of the decrees; the *Constitutionnel* hinted that Louis Napoleon would suspend them, and lay them before the Senate for their sanction; but in the Government evening paper, the *Patrie*, it was stated that this news was "completely without foundation;" and for its rashness the *Constitutionnel* was placed under strict censure.

It is stated that the King of the Belgians, as the husband of a daughter of Louis Philippe, has entered a protest against the confiscation, and that similar protests will be sent by Spain, Naples, the Brazils, and Saxe-Cobourg Gotha—all of whom are more or less interested. The measure itself, it is affirmed, will bring the whole of the Orleans family

to the verge of ruin; but it does not affect them in precisely equal proportions. The blow falls most heavily on the family of the late Duke of Orleans, who are deprived of everything. The Comte de Paris and the Duke de Chartres have positively nothing but what their mother, the Duchess of Orleans, chooses to give them out of her precarious dowry of 300,000*fr.* The only property now remaining to the Orleans family is that derived from Madame Adelaide, the only sister of Louis Philippe. This Princess—in consideration of the fact that the Comte de Paris and the Duke de Chartres were provided for (the one as heir to the throne, and the other as first prince of the blood), and that the Duke d'Aumale had come into possession of the great estates of the last Duke de Bourbon—left the whole of her fortune to her other nephews and nieces, and more especially to the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville. This property, not having belonged to Louis Philippe in 1830, does not fall within the operation of the decree, and is now the only property remaining to the Orleans family in France. By the decree it must be sold within twelve months; and it is hardly necessary to say that a forced sale under such circumstances will greatly diminish its value. The property of the Duke d'Aumale, which comprises Chantilly, and an immense territory in different parts of France, is not included within the decree of confiscation; it would not suit the views of Louis Napoleon to allow such a fine place as Chantilly to be turned to charitable or any other purposes inconsistent with his own enjoyment. He has taken a fancy to the place for himself; and, moreover, has discovered some sort of claim that he has to it through his mother. He has, therefore, resolved to force the Duke d'Aumale to sell the whole of the Bourbon property, but he at the same time reserves his own claims, which he can enforce by means of the courts of law. The claims alleged by Louis Napoleon against the Duke d'Aumale's property are of such a nature that, if enforced, very little of the produce of the sales will go into the duke's pocket.

Reports are still rife that measures of confiscation are proposed against other Frenchmen whom the Government deems dangerous from their wealth and station. Duvergier de Hauranne, who has £5,000 a-year, and uses it to dispense considerable hospitalities to his countrymen in Brussels, whither he is banished, is understood to be obnoxious to confiscatory designs. Threats of expulsion from France have also been hinted to the Duc de Broglie and Count Molé. In Paris the system of spies ramifies into every corner of society. "A gentleman, who a few days ago was about to give a party, thought it prudent to give notice of his intention to the police; upon which he was informed that some agents would be sent. He remonstrated against having spies on his friends in his house; upon which he was ordered to give in a list of his guests. He did so; upon which the Commissary of Police said it was all right, for he found that three of his secret agents were among them."

Louis Napoleon has addressed to M. Maupas, the new Minister of Police, a letter explanatory of his functions, and exhorting to their vigilant discharge. After the letter comes a decree regulating the central organization and the active services of the Ministry. There are to be by the side of the Minister and to work with him, three directors-general, one of whom will be the prefect of police of the Seine. Besides daily conferences, the directors will be convoked in meeting once a week, and discuss before the Minister the various reclamations sent in to them. The administration of the departmental service comprises the inspectors-general, the special inspectors, and the commissaries of police. The general inspectors will watch over particularly all that can influence the public mind, all that can give cause to legitimate complaints. They will watch over the press, theatres, prisons, public instruction, and political and industrial associations. They will rectify false news. Thus they will keep a check upon the prefects. The inspectors-general of the first class are to receive 15,000 francs salary; of the second class, 12,000; and of the third class, 10,000; travelling expenses are to be paid extra. There are to be nine inspectors-general, whose residences are fixed at Paris, Lille, Metz, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Nantes, and Bourges. There will be twelve special inspectors, whose number may be increased if necessary, and who are to reside in the chief town of each of the military divisions, but not in the towns mentioned above.

A dinner of imperial splendour was given by the President in the Palace of the Tuilleries, to a party of 43 guests, selected almost exclusively from "the élite of the English society in Paris"—the Marquis of Bath, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis and the Marchioness of Douglas, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Viscount Ranelagh, Lord Alfred Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Bailie Cochrane, the Hon. Spencer Cowper, Sir Henry and Lady Ellis, and the Honourable George Stafford Jerningham. Of course the President took the opportunity to say how he respected England,—indeed, he included her institutions!—the rumour that he intended war was "simply absurd."

The *Débat* publishes at the head of its columns a fragment from the Paris correspondence of the *Emancipation*, of Brussels, which puts into the mouth of General St. Arnaud peaceful sentiments towards England. The greatest services, according to the speech attributed to the Minister of War, which France could do to England would be to attack her; for this would combine her scattered elements of power, and put an end to those intestine divisions from which weakness and embarrassment must flow.

Father Lacordaire, the famous Dominican preacher in consequence of some political allusions in his sermons, has received a hint to avail himself of the mission given him by the Pope to visit the convents of his order out of France.

A decree in the *Moniteur* announces that the form of the decoration of the Legion of Honour is re-established as adopted by the Emperor.

M. Mallet, chief of the insurgents of Bonny, is sentenced to death.

The *Pays* says that about two thousand persons selected from those considered to be the least deserving of severe punishment, will be sent to Algeria, and employed in the agricultural colonies there.

The Count de Molé, the Duke de Broglie, M. de Tracy, and MM. Beugnot and de Flavigny, have, it is stated, resolved to retire from public life, notwithstanding the offers made to them by several electoral colleges to give them seats in the *Corps Législatif*.

The Church of Nexignan l'Évêque, near Pezenas, was surrounded on the 17th ult., while mass was going on, by a detachment of the 38th Regiment, supported by gendarmes and hussars. On coming out of church each individual was stopped, and asked his or her name. This unexpected proceeding led to the arrest upon the spot of eighteen persons, charged with having taken part in the rising of the 3rd and 4th of December.

A basket-maker had said within the hearing of some soldiers in a Paris wine-shop, that they were fighting-machines for a man who did not deserve any respect. The soldiers reported the expression, and the man was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and £8 fine.

The *Jersey Chronicle* is prohibited from entering France. A copy of that journal was seized in the French Post Office last week, and returned to the publisher, with the word "forbidden" written on the address. The correspondents of hostile English journals are threatened with expulsion from France.

We hear daily of the Bourse being agitated by rumours of income-tax, assignats, loan funds, paper issues of forced currency, &c. &c. The financial statement of Mons. Fould is not calculated to dispel these dismal apprehensions; for the first time the departing Minister of Finance confesses that, instead of a surplus of forty millions of francs, which he predicted to the National Assembly, there will be in the receipts of 1852, as compared with the expenditure, a deficit of twelve millions, which alters the financial prospect by upwards of two millions sterling on the wrong side of the balance-sheet.

Lord Brougham, on Monday (week,) read at the Paris Academy of Sciences, before a most crowded auditory, a paper on the optical and mathematical inquiries which have occupied his time during his late residence at Cannes. His lordship accompanied the reading of this memoir with numerous demonstrations on the board, and for upwards of an hour captivated the attention of his hearers. MM. Arago, Biol, Tenard, and other eminent scientific men, were present, and appeared deeply interested in the explanations of their learned confrères. His lordship spoke the whole time with great animation, and his numerous friends present were delighted to perceive that he was in such excellent health. His lordship was to leave Paris next day for England.

The *Courier de la Gironde*, of the 26th ult., states that a shock of earthquake was felt at Bordeaux, at a quarter past two in the morning of that day. In some of the churches the painted-glass windows flew in pieces. Persons in the streets were seized with the greatest alarm, as they suddenly felt the ground tremble under their feet. The sky was of a dark reddish colour, as if from a fire at a distance. The cattle in the fields uttered moans and cries. The shock was general throughout the whole department.

The *Independence* of Brussels says:—"The Government has fixed as follows the places of residence for some of the French political refugees—M. Edgar Quinet is to reside at Bruges; M. Madier de Montjau at Hasselt; MM. Charles Lagrange and Joigneaux at St. Hubert; and M. Nadaud at Antwerp." The *Bulletin Français*, a journal published by the refugees at Brussels, has been seized by the Government. It is stated that this has ensued on account of a formal complaint from the French Government.

It is said that the French Minister at Berne has presented an overbearing note from his Government, which has given great offence to the Federal Council.

A letter from Berlin, of the 25th, says:—"M. Carnot, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly of France, has made an application to the King for leave to fix his residence in Prussia. M. de Humboldt, the old friend of General Carnot, and his colleagues at the Institute of France, presented M. Carnot's letter to the King, who at once granted the request made. M. Carnot, it is said, will reside at Bonn."

In the sitting of the Germanic Diet at Frankfurt, on the 24th, was presented the note of Lord Granville, our Foreign Minister, in answer to the application of the Diet on the subject of the foreign refugees in England. A foreign journal gives a summary of the note, which makes it conclude thus:—"The Government of the Queen, although not having any intention to propose to Parliament changes in the laws which concern refugees, is however obliged to admit that the refugees have occasionally abused the hospitality vouchsafed to them. The Government will endeavour to oppose a barrier to their irregularities; and, on its side, it expects that Her Majesty's subjects, who are not suspected of any malpractices,

shall not be any longer disquieted in the territory of the Confederation."

A young man of twenty, the shopman of a lace-man of Vienna, having been sent into a suburb, reached the open space between the two gates of the Burg just as the Emperor returned with his suite from a grand review. The young man placed himself in the front rank of the dense crowd which was assembled, and neither took off his hat nor removed his cigar from his mouth as the monarch passed. Being of a tall, gawky figure, he attracted the notice of Count Grunne, the Emperor's Adjutant-General, who gave him in charge to a gendarme. The offender, strong in his innocence, neglected to take the hint which was given him by the military judge,—"You did not see the Emperor." The reply was, "I saw him, but I was so occupied with the uniforms and the prancing of the horses, that I forgot to take off my hat." Special directions having been given by Count Grunne that he should be severely punished, the youth was sentenced to twenty blows *a posteriori* with a stick, heavy irons for a week, and enrolment in a *Straf-compagnie* (punishment company, which works in some fortress). A physician having examined the prisoner, and declared that he could not bear the infliction of punishment with a stick, he was flogged with rods.

In the list of those tried and condemned by the military court during one week is "Eva Demmelhart, for inflammatory expressions, twenty stripes with a rod and eight days' military arrest (irons on both feet), during which she is to have nothing but bread and water." About a fortnight ago several ringleaders in "a strike" were arrested. Six have received 25 blows each with a stick, one 20, and fourteen 15 blows. Four persons are sentenced to punishment with the stick for opposing the police, and 13 others, whose names are not even mentioned, are sentenced "to short terms of imprisonment or less severe corporal punishment."

The decrees relating to the Orleans property, says the *Times* Vienna correspondent, has at length partially opened the eyes of people here, and even the warmest partisans of the President—the monied aristocracy—begin to fancy that he is getting on too fast.

The *Breslauer Zeitung* states, that by a late ukase the export of grain is prohibited throughout the whole extent of the Russian Empire. The *Indépendance Belge* has advices to the same effect.

In one of the late meetings of the Copenhagen Diet, a motion was made and the house divided on a word, as not being pure Danish! The Minister, however, "proved its identity," and it escaped.

The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, of the 26th ult., quotes a letter from Naples of the 17th, mentioning that the Marquis Fortunato, Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, had been dismissed, and Baron Leopold Corti, Private Secretary of the King, superseded in that post, and transferred to the Council of State. Mons. Troys, Minister of Public Instruction, had been nominated President of the Council. Various other appointments were inserted in the official journal. "Amnesty," says the letter, "is talked of, but nothing positive is yet known on the subject. The King must have had serious motives to diamas in so abrupt a manner two powerful personages in possession of his favour, and whose name represented a system. Many very strange reports are in circulation." The trials proceed, but excite little interest.

The Sultan of Turkey has intimated his intention of removing from Abbas Pasha and the future Viceroy of Egypt the power of life and death. The Pasha stated, on the 18th, to the representatives of the five European Powers, that, if deprived of this authority, he apprehended the continuance of a peaceful Government to be impossible, and that he now gave them notice he could no longer be accountable for safety to person and property if this deprivation was insisted on.

The fortnightly mail from India states that the Nizam had only paid £90,000 on account of the £400,000 due, and cannot procure a greater sum. His domains were in a state of anarchy, as also those of Oude. From the accounts of the expedition we have sent to Rangoon, against the King of Birmah, a Birman "annexation" is expected.

The "Hellepont" has brought home the Cape mail, with news from Graham's Town to the 23rd of December. The expedition across the Kei into the territory of Kreli had set out, 4,000 strong, and, so far as was known, had been tolerably successful. Despite terribly stormy weather, one portion of it had captured some 2,000 head of cattle. As was expected, the Kafirs were renewing their activity in our rear. An attempt to surprise Fort Alice had been repelled.

M. Schœffler, a young Dutch Catholic missionary in Cochin China, has been put to death for preaching Christianity. He was denounced by the Mandarin, arrested, bound hand and foot, conveyed to the capital, Hué Fo, and condemned to death by a sort of judicial commission. He was hanged on a very lofty gibbet. More than 10,000 troops attended the execution to prevent any hostile demonstrations on the part of the numerous Christians of Hué Fo.

Kossuth's mission is still a prominent topic with the New York papers, though they cease to report his speeches at length. He had arrived at Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, where his reception by the Legislature is remarkable. A crowd, chiefly of ladies, took possession of the House, and would not be removed by the police, or even by the military! The few senators who got in tried to adjourn, but were shouted down; and the reception was gone

through amidst such uproar that the whole affair was dumb show.

The *Times* correspondent declares that he has gone over a thousand (!) American papers within the last few weeks, and finds the great majority strongly in favour of intervention for Hungary; and that the Democratic party will make that their cry, and very promising one, at the Presidential election.

M. Hulsemann, the Austrian representative, has addressed, not Mr. Webster, but the President, on the subject of the Foreign Secretary's Kossuth speech. It is believed that no notice will be taken of a communication so contrary to diplomatic etiquette.

Despatches by the "Asia" had been received, and left no doubt that the "Prometheus" affair was in a train of amicable adjustment.

LITERATURE.

PERIODICALS (FEBRUARY).

The first article in the *ECLECTIC REVIEW* which arrests our attention is one entitled "Louis Napoleon and War," the writer of which knows that the French Dictator has under consideration "the project of an invasion of England, the seizure of Egypt, and a coalition with Russia to ravish from us our Indian Empire." Here is the plan which was laid before the Czar, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, and the Pope in December last. The action of these parties is to be simultaneous:—

"The time chosen is the spring. The interval is to be filled up by notes requesting the expulsion of French, Polish, Italian, and Hungarian refugees from England. Meanwhile armaments and expeditions are to be prepared; and when the spring comes the operations are to be carried out suddenly, quickly, so as, if possible, to annihilate our unfortunate island. A proclamation of the great powers is to declare England a nest of pirates and a refuge for all the revolutionary vagabonds in the world—the Kossuths, the Mazzinis, the Rollins, the Thiers, Changarnier, Lamoriciere, Cavaignac, Girardin, &c.; while the Pope is to excommunicate us as heretics. This is the first step. Then France is to send a vast expedition of a hundred thousand men, forty thousand of whom are to land on each side of the Thames, and march quickly on London, there to proclaim the overthrow of Queen Victoria and the rule of the allies. Twenty thousand men are to land in Ireland, and proclaim a Republic. In the meantime, an army, taking its departure in transports from Algiers, is to seize upon Egypt—thus cutting off the communication with India; while Russia advances upon Constantinople. A vast insurrection is to burst out in India, paid and officered by France and Russia; and, according to the ideas of the inventor of this precious plan, the British empire would be at an end, civil and religious liberty would be extinct in Europe, and the reign of Jesuitism and absolutism universal."

That the scheme is a mad one, and would certainly fail, does not, in the estimation of the writer, make it unlikely that an attempt will be made to carry it out. And here is his counsel in this grave emergency:—

"We must not take alarm, and act under the influence of any panic; but like bold and righteous men prepare to defend our constitution and our religion. We must apply the axe to all useless expenditure; we must uncompromisingly cut down our civil servants, our sinecurists; we must make our army and navy more effective without increasing it; and we must provide for the arming of a couple of hundred thousand volunteers in case of invasion; we must have a strong Liberal Government, with an infusion of commoners; we must appeal to the sympathies of Poland, Hungary, and Italy, and emblazon on our flag the words, electric in their influence, 'God and Liberty.'"

There are two other political articles, one of a very useful character, on "the projected Parliamentary reform;" the other a review of Disraeli's "Biography of Lord George Bentinck," which turns out to be no biography at all:—

"Since, instead of presenting the history of a lengthened career, it records events extending only over the three closing years of a life, the rest of which had been spent in the jockey-club, rather than in the senate, amidst studies of equine pedigree instead of constitutional history; whose political speculations were confined to the betting-book, and whose most earnest aspirations were limited to the rising fortunes of fillies, and the fates of the impending Derby."

It is a vivacious and somewhat sarcastic paper. "Railway to India," is a pleasant piece of geographical gossip, and very suggestive too. "The Lives of the Saints," is ably and thoughtfully written. There are, in addition, briefer articles, entitled "Military Memoirs of Colonel Skinner;" "Maurice on the Old Testament;" "Sir J. Richardson's Arctic Expedition;" and "Humboldt's Cosmos."

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR opens with a spirit-stirring article, headed, "The Church's Mission to the Masses," respecting which we content ourselves with pointedly urging those who are interested in the subject to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" it. "Bretschneider" cleverly sketches "the formation of the mind of a rationalist, one of the more moderate kind, a learned, virtuous, and amiable man." "Miraculous Attestation" is an able continuation of a series of theological papers. "Recent Progress of Romanism" furnishes the seasonable and re-assuring information that the utmost gain of the Roman Catholic body in Britain during last year was just twelve chapels, sixty priests, and some

four or five score converts! "Laud and Priestism" is a good extract from a good lecture by the Rev. G. B. Thomas. "A Chapter on the Indians of British Guiana" is a brief statement of facts respecting an extraordinary people. "Strive to Enter In" is the tale for the young, equal in excellence to its predecessors. "Words for the Wise—7. D.V.," is very clever, though it will probably discompose some. Here is a passage indicative of the writer's drift:—

"Were the Pliables of the day the only persons who sanctioned this cursory mock homage, it would be simply contemptible; but there are many better men, who, whether from blind habit, or from sincere hazy piety, do the same; some few, perhaps, who translate the language of their own hearts, at times, into 'D. V.' These men I must respect; for have not I, too, a keen conviction, that only in the present, and not in the past, nor in the future, can we truly live? Otherwise, assuredly, these trifles had never been written. When the grey-haired peasant, therefore, lifts up his eyes to heaven, and reverently says, 'Please God,' I can understand that, and hope that something more than the mere sentiment of natural piety may be there. I can comprehend, also, how, on some great occasion, a Christian might even quote the apostle word for word, and say aloud in the fulness of his heart, 'If the Lord will;' although I find it hard to imagine him, even in that case, putting the sentiment into the hands of the printer, and commissioning him to strike off five hundred copies in his largest type: but for this cool pietism, which affixes its brief imprimatur to the awful future, much as the officials at the Assay Office stamp their little lions on our silver spoons, I cannot away with that."

BLACKWOOD'S—ever welcome old friend!—opens with a review of Alison's "Marlborough," and concludes with an article on the "Results of Revolution in Europe" that reads much like a summary chapter from the new work that is announced by that voluminous and eloquent writer, a continuation of his History of Europe from the fall of Napoleon the Great, to the usurpation of Napoleon the Little. Bulwer Lytton conducts "My Novel" to an impending denouement with as fascinating and philosophic a pen as ever. "California," & "Spanish Bull Fights," are written about entertainingly enough. Longfellow's "Golden Legend" is pronounced to contain nearly as much fine poetry as Goethe's celebrated supernatural drama. But the gem of the number is a ballad entitled "Cupid in the Cabinet"—a rhythmical adaptation of Plotinus's account of the finding and caging of the blind god, and the destruction of his gilded prison when he was thrust forth. The discovery of the wooden Cupid by a "Grey"-headed archon—the refugence he sheds upon the crazy "Cabinet," and his joyous contentment with his lodging—the jealousy of a later archon, the expulsion of Cupid, his departing prediction, and its speedy fulfilment, are told in a strain we can only exemplify by a verse or two:—

"And he sang so loud and clear,
That the people clustered round,
In the hope that they might hear
Something of that magic sound;
Though the words that Cupid sang
None could fathom, old nor young.
Sometimes listening from afar,
You might catch a note of war,
Like the clarion's call; and often
Would her voice subside, and soften
To a tone of melancholy,
Ending in a long-drawn note,
Like that from Philomela's throat—
'Twas, 'Proto—proto—proto—colly!'"

Paused the fair boy, ere yet he raised
His wing to take his flight;
And on the Archon's face he gazed,
As stars look on the night,
No woe was there—he only smiled,
As if in secret scorn;
And thus, with human speech, the child
Addressed the nobly born,—
'Farewell! You'll rue the moment yet,
You drove me from your Cabinet!'
He sped away. And scarce the wind
Had borne him o'er the garden wall,
Ere a most hideous crash behind
Announced an unexpected fall.
The Cabinet was rent in twain!"

TAIT'S opens with half-a-dozen pages of forcible but loose writing, headed, "the Manchester Education Scheme"—not the local but the national project being intended by that phrase. The former is, rightly enough, denounced as insulting and injurious to the working-man—as "adding indifference to sectarianism, and unhappily uniting those two extremes in religion which are most baneful"—the indifference being likely to act upon the parents and society in general; the sectarianism on the children, and therefore on the future. The essentially State-church character of the scheme, and disingenuousness of the reasoning by which some "weak brethren" justify adhesion to it, are very smartly shown up:—

"We can imagine the secret joy that was felt in the Episcopal camp when, one after another, Dissenting ministers appeared within its limits. Men whose very position in the religious world and in social life seemed to be necessitated and justified by the disallowal of religious establishments, fall into the snare, and consent to establish religion in a new form. Feeling that their recently assumed attitude is somewhat anomalous, they attempt an excuse; but their excuse is either a blunder in logic or a piece of Jesuitism in morals. 'The rates,' they affirm, 'are sought for secular purposes, though possibly they may be applied to religious purposes. Therefore, religion is not endowed.' The question

whether religion be or be not endowed turns on the application actually made of the rates, not the grounds, true or false, on which they may be asked for. If the asking be a true asking, it will take effect in the establishment of a purely secular system. If it be a false asking, and lead to a religious system, its falsehood cannot justify another falsehood—namely, the falsehood of paying money for one thing while you know that it is actually applied to another. But, false in logic and false in morals, this pretext is false also in fact. The local scheme is avowedly a scheme for religious as well as secular education, for what is called (though we know not what the term means) combined religious and secular education. Of this there are numerous proofs. One will suffice. If religious education be not involved in the very essence of the local scheme, then on what specific ground does it stand, and how is it distinguished from the national scheme, from which avowedly it took the principles of local support and local government? In very deed, the religious element is the point where the two societies part company. This the Episcopalians very well know—this they are not backward in proclaiming—indisposed though they may be to lift a hand in order to remove the mist from the eyes of their Nonconformist converts. It is no business of theirs if professed Dissenters can accommodate themselves to Church principles and give assistance to Church movements."

But the "professed Dissenters" who refuse to "accommodate themselves to Church principles" are ridiculed more severely than the "defection." Voluntaryism in education is declared to be a principle only by courtesy, and a misnomer,—a system of will, but the will of a few sectaries, who form a common centre, and compass sea and land to force their will on others." In audacious oversight of the fact that no voluntary educational organization requires, or permits, the teaching of a denominational creed, Voluntaries are represented as saying to the working man, "Be an Independent, be a Baptist, and you shall learn to read; otherwise, go your own way, remain ignorant." "Willinghood" is set down as a license to the parsimonious to keep his pockets closed,—while the magnificent contributions recently made are attributed to the "reciprocated goadings," "factitious excitement," and "indirect compulsions" of "an auction of benevolence." In contrast with the Episcopalian and the Congregational movement, the Lancashire scheme is warmly eulogized—but the eulogy is nearly as independent of fact as the ridicule. The writer would prefer the epithet "unsectarian" to that of "secular"—thinks the Bible might, and probably would be used in the proposed national schools—justifies the separation of secular from religious instruction only from "the present divided state of the Christian world"—would inculcate such "positive truths," or great moral "sanctions" as "faith in God, in Christ, in a retributory Providence, and in a world to come"—regards the "mixed system" as simply impossible from the natural law which forbids our doing two things at one time; but would that a Christian life gave the tone to the whole routine of every school in the land. The exposition of such a contradictory, impracticable system by its own advocate, quite reconciles us to the odium cast upon our own.—Of the remaining articles, all but two are "continuations" of tales or sketches. One of those two is a spirited and "figurative" reply to Blackwood's late "Address to the Shopkeepers of Great Britain," the other, an *exposé* of the sanitary condition of London, impugning the integrity of statistical authorities, and warning the inhabitants that zymotic diseases have permanently increased since the visitation of cholera in 1849.

No. 2 of the BRITISH JOURNAL more than fulfils the promise of No. 1. It opens with a grave but not exaggerated description of the "Literature of the Streets"—the debasing fictions which sell so largely in penny numbers, and have almost displaced the old ballad and street song. The concluding paragraph of this article is as follows:—

"But the present success of these works should teach us one lesson,—that the people will not be satisfied with reading of a purely utilitarian character. Something more than useful knowledge they will have, and why should it be withheld from them? The very popularity of fiction points it out as a proper agency to be employed in the culture of the national mind. If romantic literature of a good and wholesome kind were placed within reach of the poor, we may be sure they would not choose the bad in preference. That which is now supplied to them is really not so cheap as it seems. It would take fifty penny numbers to form a decently sized volume, and at that rate the works not only of Scott, but of our best living novelists, might be supplied to them at a handsome profit. The number of readers in this country is rapidly extending; a largely increased sale would more than compensate for a great reduction in price; and we hope the day is not far distant when the original works of our highest minds—the fictions of Bulwer, and the histories of Macaulay—will be published in shilling volumes and penny parts, and the poorest reader in the kingdom have thus an opportunity of sharing in a luxury now reserved only for the rich, or the comparatively rich. It is when a book is new that it is most keenly relished, and as the mind of the nation is continually moving onwards, one class of the community should not be left, in intellectual taste, a generation behind another. We wish we could persuade one of our great publishing houses to venture on a bold experiment, and issue two editions of the next fiction by a popular writer—one in penny numbers for the million—another at the old rate of 3s. 6d. for circulating libraries. We have a shrewd suspicion that the sale of the latter would not be greatly injured—

while the former, taking the place of the wretched publications we have noticed, would be called for by tens of thousands, would swell the gains of both author and publisher, and form a new, an important, and most gratifying era, in the annals of what may be termed 'The Literature of the Streets.'

Among the other papers are, a conclusion of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's pleasant and amiable discourse on "Sympathy with Unknown People," and a continuation of stories by Frank Fairleigh and William Dalton.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE contains, *inter alia*, a second chapter of Jean Paul Richter; completing a delightful description of the character, habits, and works of the great German as can be conveyed to the merely English reader—a life of Turner, the artist—and a part of "Lord Palmerston;" a tolerably minute record of his public acts, the morale of which the writer undertakes to show in a second paper.—THE POETIC REVIEW contains a report of the really admirable lecture lately delivered by Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P., on the Connexion of Poetry with History; next in order and interest, a paper on Marlowe; and some thirty or forty pages more of poetic prose or verse.—THE PUBLIC GOOD appears for the first time in weekly numbers and a monthly part. Devoted more directly than any other popular periodical to "the advocacy of great principles," it nevertheless rivals them in entertaining and generally instructive matter.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

A number of books are on our table, suited to young people of various ages and acquirements. One excellent feature marks nearly all of them—they are of more genuine interest and truer adaptation than is usual with most similar works, even in these days of successful catering for the amusement and instruction of the young.

To begin at the beginning—here is a *Pictorial Scripture Alphabet*, by Miss SCHRODER (London: Ackerman and Co., Strand)—which contains a series of well-coloured lithographic pictures of objects frequently named in the Bible; with reference to a few leading passages in which they are mentioned, and a brief account of their natural features, their symbolic meaning, and their moral suggestions. It is the most elegant and praiseworthy thing of the kind that we ever saw.—*Bible Fruit for Little Children*, by the Rev. E. MANNERING (London: J. Snow, Paternoster-row)—claims the next mention, as adapted to the capacities and tastes of very little children—addressing them in the simplest language, using homely and touching illustrations, and bringing the elements of great truths to the level of minds just beginning to think and inquire. The gentle tone and sweet feeling of this book will win the sympathy and attention of the little ones.—*The Story of Nineveh*, (Paton and Ritchie, Edinburgh)—is told to the young with much cleverness, by the Author of "The Faithful Promiser."—A few of the prominent facts of recent discovery are narrated with admirable simplicity, and their relation to Scripture prediction clearly and impressively shown. This judicious little book, with its numerous and nicely-executed illustrations, is a useful guide to larger volumes on the subject, and well exemplifies how our very children may be interested and instructed by the study of special prophecy.—*The Foundling of the Wreck* (London: Groombridge, Paternoster-row) is another of the delightful series of cheap books, known as "Stories for Summer Days and Winter Nights." It is a beautiful little tale, with a pure and stimulating moral—the very thing to make a long evening short, or to become the pleasure of a summer day.—*The Weaver of Quellbrunn; or, The Roll of Cloth*, continues the "Sunday and Nursery Library" of Messrs. Paton and Ritchie; and is dignified by the name of Mr. J. Edwards Ryland on its title-page, as its translator from the German. It is one of Dr. BARTHE's best stories; containing much instruction, as well as a succession of incidents of absorbing interest, and full of graceful and loving piety. Another volume of the same series is entitled *The Ericksons*, and is written by Miss FRANCES BROWN. The scene is laid in Norway, and the story narrates the trials and fortunes of a humble pious family, whose head combined the occupations of farmer and fisher. It is a thoroughly fascinating narrative, containing many vivid descriptions of natural scenery, imparting a good deal of knowledge of Norwegian country life, and teaching the young reader to beautify and ennoble a lowly lot, by domestic virtue and simple godliness. A second story completes the volume; it is of English land and life; and, like its predecessor, has much exquisite word-painting of landscape and action. Its title is, *The Clever Boy*; and its lesson is, that selfishness and injustice bring down their own punishment, and that he who would be dutiful and happy must consider the interests and claims of others.—Most of the same praises are justly due to *Good in Everything; or, The Early History of Gilbert Harland*, by Mrs. BARWELL (London: Grant and Griffith, St. Paul's-churchyard)—than

which there are few more pleasing books for young boys. Variety of sprightly-told incident, not a little information about every-day things, beautifully simple episodes on "minor morals," and a pervading spirit of most healthy piety—all highly distinguish this commendable little volume: and it derives additional attractiveness from the pretty cuts designed by Mr. John Gilbert.—One work now before us has a more advanced class of the young in view, and aims at increasing their interest in the perusal of the Scriptures, and the derivation of profitable lessons from the usually less studied parts of sacred history. It takes for its subject *The Battles of the Bible*, and its writer is "A Clergyman's Daughter" (Paton and Ritchie, Edinburgh),—who has already obtained some reputation in the North, as the author of "Chapters on the Shorter Catechism." We cannot say we are remarkably pleased with the execution of the work; but we certainly admire the clearness with which moral truths are educed, and think all teachers of childhood may gain suggestions for a similar use of the events recorded in the Bible.

Homœopathic Domestic Physician: In two Parts, containing the Treatment of Diseases, with Popular Explanations on Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, and Hydropathy; also an abridged *Materia Medica*. By J. H. PULTE, M.D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S. Revised and supplied with explanatory Notes, by JOHN EPPS, M.D. With a Third Part on the Treatment of Accidents, by GEORGE N. EPPS, M.R.C.S.E. With engravings on wood, by H. D. Linton. London: James Epps, 112, Great Russell-street. 1852.

WE have no intention of turning our notice of this valuable work into a paper vindicatory of the scientific claims of Homœopathy. We have neither space nor ability for any such design. The appearance of a volume, however, from an American M.D. on this subject, to say nothing of its character, may serve to suggest to the members of the medical profession, that as they did not succeed in pooh-poohing homœopathy into oblivion, so neither is it likely they will drive it out of repute or notice by severer measures. Persecuted in one city, it will flee to another. Were it possible to crush the supposed heresy in England, it will hold up its head in Germany; it will assert its pretensions in America. Privileged classes, unfortunately, never seem able to behave as philosophers towards the discoveries which threaten disturbance to their monopoly. They commence by giving ugly names to those whom they desire to put down—and the world sees, with a mixture of wonder and indignation, a Hahnemann abused by a Wakley as "a gross humbug." They carry on the warfare by ascribing to all who differ from them the most odious motives—as if it were impossible on a matter of science to err in judgment without being swayed by corrupt intentions. If this will not answer, they ply the force of real persecution—refuse to meet the disciples of the new school, drag them before legal tribunals on frivolous pretences, fulminate against them corporate resolutions, and withhold from them the diplomas which otherwise their acquirements would have secured. Meanwhile, they take no pains to ascertain the truth in regard to the doctrine opposed—propose no process of trial—appoint no official investigation into alleged facts—but appear to believe that society is as resolutely uninquisitive as themselves, and that nothing more is necessary to stop inquiry than an everlasting repetition by themselves of that one offensive term—quackery. The truth is that the medical Establishment is more intolerant of dissent than the Church Establishment—the practices, however, of truth being strictly analogous. "We are the men, and wisdom will die with us." Perhaps so—but surely in that case it behoves wisdom to establish its own claims, and to be forbearing in regard to the claims of others. The allopaths may be right in their beliefs—but they are wrong in their practices.

The volume now under notice is, perhaps, all things considered, the most complete on the subject to which it refers that has yet been published in this country. By those families who rely upon homœopathic therapeutics it will be most highly prized. Its range is quite as extensive as would consist at all with its "domestic" purpose—its order is lucid, and it is therefore easy of reference—its directions free from perplexity. It contains, in addition to a description of diseases, together with appropriate methods of treatment, a popular account of Anatomy and Physiology, a paper on Hygiene and Hydropathy, and a *Materia Medica* of great value. Under the heading of "What to do in Cases of Accident," the English editor, Dr. Epps, has added a third part, written by George N. Epps, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, which is illustrated by several wood-cuts, and which will prove extremely serviceable where fractures unhappily occur, and it is impossible to obtain professional assistance. There is also a glossary of medical terms, and (rendering the entire work far more valuable) a very copious

index. Dr. Epps has performed his editorial labours with scrupulous conscientiousness—and deserves the thanks of his friends for putting so complete a hand-book of Homœopathy within reach of the public. The volume is marvellously cheap, and will no doubt command a rapid sale. We heartily recommend it as answering in every respect to its title—exceeding, rather than falling short of, its own promises. In his dedication of the work to Dr. Pulte, Dr. Epps says:—

"Among the many pleasant interchanges of sentiment when we met in this great metropolis, one that remained uppermost in my mind, was the agreement that we should republish one another's 'Domestic Homœopathy.' I have endeavoured to fulfil my duty by bringing your work before the British public, being satisfied that it embraces many matters not specially occupied by mine, and, consequently, is likely to be useful to those who, having derived benefit from domestic homœopathic treatises, are desirous to obtain still greater advantages."

The arrangement here adverted to does honour to both parties—and both, we trust, will find ample reward in the extension of the science to which they devote their energies and skill.

The Literary Almanack &c., for 1852. London: J. Passmore Edwards, 2, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

UNFORTUNATELY late in its appearance, and somewhat incomplete; but, notwithstanding, a very useful compilation to all who have to do with books. Among its features we notice a list of London and provincial newspapers, periodicals, publishers, books published during the past year, and mechanic and literary institutions,—“Hints to Advertisers” and “Rules for Advertising;” worth attention by a larger than the reading public.

Man's Purposes Crossed by God's Providences. A Sermon on the loss of the "Amazon." By the Rev. J. W. WYLD.

A DISCOURSE preached at Albion Chapel, Southampton, a few Sundays since. Somewhat exaggerated in sentiment, and not in strict keeping with facts; but elegantly written. Printed at request, and the profits of the sale devoted to "the relief of the sufferers."

LIEUTENANT PIM has returned to England, and is now a volunteer for employment in the expedition intended for the search to the north-west of the Wellington Channel.

MR. SALOMAN'S CASE.—On Wednesday Sir Fitzroy Kelly proceeded with his argument; citing the well-known case of "Omychund v. Barker," in reference to the construction of oaths; and arguing, that the Oath of Abjuration, from its very nature, must have been intended to be taken by subjects of all persuasions. Mr. Serjeant Channell replied, and pressed for judgment. The Court, however, took time to consider their judgement.

A CORONER SAVING A LIFE.—On Wednesday Mr. Wakley had to hold an inquest at the Pier Tavern, Kew. The inquest was appointed for 12 o'clock, and Mr. Wakley's carriage arrived at the door exactly twelve minutes before that hour. At that instant a man rushed out of the tavern, exclaiming, "She's dead!" and ran off as fast as he could towards Brentford. When the coroner entered, the young women and children were all screaming, and the landlady was supported in a chair behind the bar counter, apparently a corpse; the skin of her face and lips being entirely bloodless. The coroner inquired what was the matter, but could obtain no information until one of the daughters exclaimed, "Burst a bloodvessel, burst a bloodvessel!" The coroner instantly rushed round the counter, where he saw an immense pool of blood on the floor, and found that the landlady's left leg was wrapped in a great number of towels and cloths, all saturated with blood, and a large stream was still flowing. He instantly laid her back over a chair, held up her legs higher than her body, and then lodged them on a pillow on the top of the back of a chair. At this time the unfortunate woman had apparently ceased to breathe; there was no pulse, and not a single sign of life. The cloths having been removed from the leg, the coroner placed his thumb on the small opening from which the blood had been flowing, and not another drop was lost. After she had remained in that situation for about two minutes she gasped and breathed. The coroner administered to her, in a few drops at a time, about a table-spoonful of brandy-and-water, and she gradually recovered.

CHARGE OF MURDER BY POISONING.—An inquiry is proceeding at Chiddingfold, a village near Lewes, concerning the death of an agricultural labourer, named William French. The deceased, who was about thirty-five years of age, had been married nine years. He was generally considered a sound, healthy sort of man, but a day or so previous to the 7th of last month he was taken ill, and died. The coroner held an inquest upon the body, but a verdict of "Died from natural causes" was returned. Circumstances, however, subsequently came to light, which led the superintendent of the constabulary to institute further inquiries, and the result was the apprehension of the deceased's widow, every probability presenting itself of the unfortunate man having perished from arsenic.

The Ragged School Shoe-Blacks, during the Great Exhibition in London, cleaned 101,000 pairs of boots and shoes, and received the sum of £505 12s. 10d., being an average of 2s. 2½d. per day for each boy.

GLEANINGS.

PUNCH'S COUNSEL TO LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Stop, thief!—Punch.

Why is a miller like a fast eater?—Because he bolts his meals.

GETTING ON!—The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river has been attempting to spin a mountain top.

A New York paper states that the Emperor of Russia has offered to purchase the Collin's line of steamships for the purpose of forming a nucleus of a steam navy.

The Queen, after making herself fully acquainted with the case of the "Amazon," gave directions that Miss Anna Maria Smith and Midshipman Vincent should be brought to Court.

A Philadelphia Court has decided that a landlady has a right to get rid of a boarder who does not pay, by covering the sheets of his bed with thistles!

A man and woman recently presented themselves before a Lincolnshire clergyman to be married; but, as the bridegroom was in a state of intoxication, the minister declined to marry him. The woman, when he got sober, followed the minister's example, and "declined to marry him" too.

A young lady, who having trod upon an orange peel in one of the American cities, had her thigh broken by the fall, brought an action against the municipal authorities, and recovered the sum of more than 1,000 dollars as damages.

The Glasgow ironfounders have commenced paying their men on the Wednesday, instead of Saturday, and find it has a beneficial effect upon them.

Dr. Dewar, of Aberdeen, the reporters will be glad to learn, has invented a machine into which, if they throw their short-hand notes at one end, they will come out long-hand at the other! The machine thus does for the reporter's notes what he sometimes cannot do for himself—reads them!

AWKWARD.—A gentleman lately boasting of the neatness and regularity of his wife, said—"If I get up in the night, pitch dark, I can find my clothes, down to my very gloves, all in their proper places. I was up this morning before daylight," he continued (putting his hand into his pocket for his handkerchief) "and"—here he pulled out, not his handkerchief, but his wife's nightcap!

The public statutes of the realm, as published by the Queen's printers, are comprised in 30 large quarto volumes, which must weigh, on a moderate estimate, a hundred weight and a half, and which cost, in boards, no less a sum than £94 7s. 6d.

PACIFICATION EXTRAORDINARY.—A married gentleman, every time he met the father of his wife, complained to him of the ugly temper and disposition of his daughter. At last upon one occasion, the old gentleman becoming weary of the grumbles of his son-in-law, exclaimed—"You are right, she is an impertinent jade, and if I hear any more complaints of her I will disinherit her." The husband made no more complaints.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—A woman in New Hampshire, who had been ill-used by her husband, on finding him sound asleep one day, quietly sewed him up in the bed-clothes, and then gave him a tremendous thrashing.—*American Paper.*

A POOR CUSTOMER.—A countryman happening to meet a physician, tried to conceal himself behind a wall. The doctor asked him the reason for this strange behaviour. "Why," he said, "it is so long since I have been ill, that I was ashamed to meet you."

Amongst the recipients of the coals given last week by Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., to the "freemen, electors, and widows of Lincoln," was Rebecca Day, a widow, who, on the 31st ult., attained the patriarchal age of one hundred. She is the mother of seventeen children, has had twenty-four grandchildren, and thirty-six great grandchildren, most of whom are now in existence.

The Governor of New York in his annual message, writes:—"An extraordinary number of capital offences, and a considerable increase in other crimes, have made the last a memorable year in the judicial annals of the state. This melancholy fact must be attributed, in a large degree, to the prevalence of intemperance in our cities and larger towns—a growing evil, which has become the most prolific source of wretchedness, pauperism, and crime!"

A STORY FOR MRS. CROWE.—A man, somewhat given to superstition, dreamed, on Sunday night, that he saw an omnibus up Washington-street, containing four passengers, and drawn by six horses, each animal having six legs. Upon waking from his sleep, he sprang out of bed and made a note of the figures, 4, 8, 48. On Monday, he spent several hours searching after a lottery ticket, with the numbers 4, 8, 48, upon it. Finding one at last, he paid 20 dollars for it, 12 per cent. off. On Tuesday (strange to relate!) the ticket drew—A BLANK!—*Miners' Journal.*

The poets of Ireland must surely have emigrated with the tenant farmers. We no longer look with interest to the "Poets' Corner" in our Dublin and Cork contemporaries, but rather turn from it with haste. The last number of Duffy's *Fireside Magazine* contains sixteen several sets of verses, and not one of moderate merit; some absolutely atrocious. Only listen to this Killarney Raven for a minute:—

"And all the hills are laughing in the light
And hollowing in the thunder that awake
The genius of Killarney (the writer!), Dunlow's height
And rugged magnificence will take
The sternest interest, before hill or lake.
Like a huge monster, with unmuscle bones,
Lies wrapt in mountain glory these huge stones!"

—*Weekly News.*

A novelty for New Year's-eve, at New York, was a device of "Professor" Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," which quite puts American puffery to the blush. During the day, a brass band wound its way through the streets, followed by some half-dozen bakers' carts, filled with mammoth loaves, and as many of beef, hung with placards to the effect:—"Astor-place Opera House. On New Year's Eve, December 31st, 1851. Distribu-

tion of food to the poor by Professor Anderson, who will give 1,000 five-pound loaves of the best bread, 1,000 four-pound pieces of the best beef or mutton, to 1,000 aged poor, as a New Year's Gift. The distribution will take place at three P.M. The following will be the order of distribution:—Professor Anderson has issued blank certificates to the aldermen of the different districts, who will give them to such as they consider worthy of the wizard's bounty: and who will assemble at the Opera House, Astor-place, at three P.M., and on presenting their certificate in person, will receive each a large five-pound loaf, and a four-pound piece of the best beef or mutton. Order and quiet is respectfully requested." In the afternoon, another procession of less regularity was to be seen straggling down Broadway bountifully laden with beef and bread. If we are to have puffery as an established ingredient of modern civilization, it is surely an alleviation if it bring food for the poor along with it.—*Weekly News.*

During the last year ninety-six bankrupts in the Liverpool district were gazetted; Manchester, sixty-nine; Birmingham, ninety-seven; Leeds, eighty; Bristol, fifty-five; Exeter, thirty-six; Newcastle, twenty-two; London, 473. In the year 1850 the numbers were, Liverpool, sixty-six; Manchester, sixty-six; Birmingham, 102; Leeds, seventy; Bristol, thirty-two; Exeter, thirty-eight; Newcastle, thirty-two; London, four hundred and eleven.

POETRY.

WORDSWORTH ON NAPOLEON THE UNCLE.

[The following sonnets, by William Wordsworth, have been transcribed and handed to us by a correspondent, as appropriate to "times when the unchequed triumph of wicked men almost destroys faith in the justice of God."]—

1808.

Look now on that adventurer, who hath paid
His vows to Fortune; who, in cruel slight
Of virtuous hope, of liberty, and right,
Hath followed whosoever a way was made
By the blind goddess,—ruthless, undismayed;
And so hath gained at length a prosperous height,
Round which the elements of worldly might
Beneath his haughty feet, like clouds, are laid,
Oh, joyless power, that stands by lawless force!
Curse are his dire portion, scorn, and hate,
Internal darkness and unquiet breath;
And, if old judgments keep their sacred course,
Him from that height shall Heaven precipitate
By violent and ignominious death.

1811.

Here pause: the poet claims at least this praise,—
That virtuous liberty hath been the scope
Of his pure song, which did not shrink from hope
In the worst moment of these evil days;
From hope, the paramount duty that Heaven lays,
For its own honour, on man's suffering heart.
Never may from our souls one truth depart—
That an accursed thing it is to gaze
On prosperous tyrants with a dazzled eye;
Nor—touched with due abhorrence of their guilt,
For whose dire end tears flow, and blood is spilt,
And justice labours in extremity—
Forget thy weakness, upon which is built,
O wretched man, the throne of tyranny!

BIRTHS.

January 22, at Swancombe, Mrs. EDWARD WHITE, of a daughter.

January 23, at Newark-upon-Trent, the wife of the Rev. J. COOPER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

January 26, at the Independent Chapel, Highworth, by the Rev. T. Gilbert, Mr. WILLIAM ELY to OLIVA, daughter of Mr. Carter, of that town.

January 26, at Edmonton and Tottenham Chapel, by the Rev. J. De Kewer Williams, Mr. W. STOKES to ELLEN, the third daughter of Mr. W. WILKINSON, of Tottenham;—to whom a Bible was presented, as theirs was the first marriage in the chapel.

January 28, at Hanwell, by the Rev. Charles Clarke, rector, THOMAS BARRINGTON TUCK, M.D., of the Manor-house, Chiswick, to SOPHIA JANE, the second daughter of J. CONOLLY, M.D., of Hanwell.

January 29, Sir CORNWALLIS RICKETTS, Bart., of Beaumonde Lodge, Leicestershire, to Lady CAROLINE AUGUSTA PELHAM CLINTON, third daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Duke of Newcastle.

January 29, at the Independent Chapel, Wiveliscombe, by the Rev. E. Griffith, Mr. W. HAWES, of Pitsford-hill, to Miss CROOKER, of Wiveliscombe.

January 29, at Westbury Leigh Chapel, by the Rev. J. Sprigg, M.A., J. CARTER, Esq., of Upper Homerton, Middlesex, to ANNA, the youngest daughter of B. OVERBURY, Esq., of Westbury, Wilts.

DEATHS.

January 23, ELIZABETH MARY ANNE, wife of W. WILSON, Esq., of Brimscombe House, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

January 24, at Hackney, in her 91st year, MARY, relict of the late T. JONES, Esq., of Loughton, Essex, formerly of Stoney-street, Borough. She was a member of the Baptist church assembling in New Park-street nearly seventy years.

January 26, at Kentish Town, ALICE, eldest daughter of the late B. Stewart, Esq., surviving her late husband, Mr. E. BUTT, only three weeks, and leaving three children.

January 27, Mr. FRANCIS EDWARDS, of 122, Newgate-street, London.

January 27, at Dursley, in his 83rd year, Sir ROBERT GRAHAM, Bart., of E-k, county of Cumberland.

January 28, at Chalvey House, Slough, of inflammation of the lungs, SUSAN, wife of the Rev. W. KNIGHT, Congregational minister.

January 28, in Curzon-street, in her 88th year, Miss AGNES BERRY.

January 29, at Peckham-rye, in his 82nd year, Mr. THOMAS MARRMALL.

February 1, at South-parade, Newark-upon-Trent, ELIZA LAVINIA, the infant daughter of the Rev. J. COOPER, Baptist minister.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

We have, this week, to chronicle a favourable reaction in all kinds of securities from the depression which characterized the markets at our last writing. Prices have not greatly, in some instances not at all, advanced; but the market has been much firmer, and confidence is greatly strengthened. On the rumour that the Orleans decrees would be modified—a rumour which could be credited only by Stock Exchange jobbers—a general advance took place, but only for a day.

But the alarm of a French invasion is subsiding. Home politics are again engrossing the attention of the people. The Royal programme of the Parliamentary business of the session, however, does not promise a "full satisfaction of all the peoples' demands," and stormy debates are anticipated. A "dread uncertainty" hangs over the heads of Ministers, and the Stock Market will, doubtless, and as usual, share in the fluctuations of events. The probability now is, that hardly any advance will take place in current quotations:—

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Cons. for Acct.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
2 per Ct. Red.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 3½ per Ct.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Annuities...	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
India Stock ..	250	250	250	250	250	250
Bank Stock ..	217 16½	217 16½	216½	—	—	217
Exchq. Bills..	56 pm.	58 pm.	62 pm.	61 pm.	61 pm.	62 pm.
India Bonds..	69 pm.	69 pm.	73 pm.	— pm.	— pm.	73 pm.
Long Annuity.	7	7	7	7 1-16	7	7 1-16

A large amount of business has been done in the Foreign Market, and several of the favourite bonds have risen. Mexican has ascended to 31½; Peruvian to 93; Dutch to 90½.

The following are the prices of to-day:—

Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 91
Danish Five per Cents., 103; French Five per Cent. Rentes, 104f. 50c.; Ditto, Three per Cents., 63f. c. (Exchange, 25f. 30c. 25); Granada, 16;
Brazilian Bonds, 93; and Ditto, Small, 94;
Mexican Bonds, 1846, 80 29½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 95½; Ditto, Deferred, 47½;
Portuguese Four per Cent., 31½ 2; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 100 ½; Sardinian Five per Cent., 87½ 8 87½ ½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., 23½; Venezuela, 36½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58; Ditto, Four per Cent., 90; Ecuador Bonds, 4½; Austrian Five per Cents., 77.

The glut of gold in the Money Market still continues, and the London and Westminster Bank now gives notice that it can receive money on call only at 1½ per cent. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England is nearly eighteen millions sterling. The influx of gold into this establishment is said to be so large, that the directors have required a very careful assay to be made by a firm particularized, with the view of insuring the purity of the article, and the amount thus accumulated is stated to exceed half a million sterling.

The Share Market has also, to some extent, recovered from its recent depression, but business during the week has been characterized by great fluctuations. The Mining Market promises now to absorb that capital which has hitherto found its way into its great rival. Traffic returns, however, are still very satisfactory, and the ensuing half-yearly meetings, now beginning to be advertised, promise to go off very satisfactorily. The total amount of receipts on the railways last week was £238,251, against £223,615 in 1851, representing a nett increase of four per cent. Prices as follows:—

Aberdeen, 11½ 11½; Boston and Eastern Junction, 5½; Caledonian, 15 15½; Chester and Holyhead, 19½; Eastern Counties, 7½ ½; Great Northern, 18½ 19; Great Western, 86 7; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 62½ 2½; London and Blackwall, 6½ 7; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94½ 5½; London and North Western, 117½ 17½; London and South Western, 86½ 7½; Midland, 66½ ½; North British, 7 7½; North Stafford, 9½ 8½; South Eastern, 20½ ½; South Wales, 29½ 30; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½ 18; York and North Midland, 21½ 22; Boulogne and Amiens, 11½ ½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 18½ ½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5½ ½ ½; Paris and Rouen, 26; Rouen and Havre, 9½.

It is with great satisfaction that we see the official statement in the daily papers of the continued increase in the Post Office Revenue. It is now represented to have arrived at a point at which the gross revenue actually exceeds the highest amount ever reached under the old rate. Might not this teach an important lesson in financial economy—namely, that even excessive cheapness in an article of luxury—which, to some extent, letters are—so operates as to produce, as is here stated, greater results than heavy taxes laid on for mere purposes of revenue?

The *Mining Journal*, of Saturday, thus reports the state of business in that market:—

"A steady and quiet, but not a large, business has been transacted this week in the British mines, chiefly in dividend-paying ones, which, notwithstanding the withdrawal of capital from this market to the Stock Exchange for investment in the golden projects, have either maintained their previous rates or advanced in value. A serious blow, however, has been struck at a large class of mines whose existence dates scarcely twelve months back, and great reductions in their value have been submitted to for the sake of realization. The dividends declared during the month in ten British mines have amounted to £16,844, while the calls upon thirty-six British mines have amounted to £25,901. . . . Excepting in the gold companies but few transactions have taken place in foreign mines, which include St. John del Rey, Cobre, and United Mexican."

We are enabled to report, however, that a large business has been transacted in these mines, and shares, in one instance, have risen to a premium of 1½ per cent. The number of new schemes now

amounts to fifteen for Australia and four for California, the capital required for which will be £3,200,000.

Business in the provinces is duller, but still so far satisfactory as to cause no uneasiness. At Manchester and Birmingham there has been more activity. In the Corn Market, the advance of last week has been well sustained.

The subjoined calculations, taken from a daily contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the present prices. Where the asterisk (*) is prefixed, it is to be understood that the share rate of interest is less the income-tax.

	price	yield per cent.	£ s. d.
Three per Cent. Consols.....	97 1/2		3 2 8
Three per Cent. Reduced.....	98 1/2		3 1 9 1/2
New Three-and-a-half per Cent. 98 1/2			3 6 1 1/2
Bank Stock (div. 7 1/2 per cent. per annum).....	216		3 9 5 1/2
India Stock (div. 10 1/2 per cent. per annum).....	260		4 0 9 1/2
Exchequer Bills (Int. 1 1/2 per day).....	60s. pm.		2 4 3 1/2
East Indian Shares, £18 paid (guaranteed div. 5 per cent. per an.).....	21		4 5 8 1/2
Great Western £100 sh. (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per an.).....	87		4 11 1 1/2
Lancashire and Yorkshire £100 Stock* (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	69		3 4 6
London and South Western Stock (div. at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum).....	86		4 1 4 1/2
London and North Western Stock (div. at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum).....	117 1/2		4 14 0
Midland Stock (div. at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum).....	56 1/2		4 8 10
South Eastern Stock (dividend on the whole year at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	20 1/2		4 7 8 1/2
York, Newcastle, and Berwick Stock (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	18		4 3 1 1/2

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	98 1/2	Brasil.....	98
Do. Account.....	98 1/2	Equador.....	41 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	97	Dutch 4 per cent.....	90
3 1/2 New.....	98 1/2	French 3 per cent.....	91 1/2
Long Annuities.....	7 1-16	Granada.....	17
Bank Stock.....	217	Mexican 5 per cent. new.....	29 1/2
India Stock.....	250	Portuguese.....	33 1/2
Exchequer Bills.....	62 pm.	Russian.....	100 1/2
June.....	73 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	23 1/2
India Bonds.....	73 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	18
		Ditto Passive.....	6 1/2

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Jan. 30.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 10 for the week ending on Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1852

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued.....	31,382,380
Government Debt.....	11,015,100
Other Securities.....	2,984,360
Gold Coin & Bullion.....	17,348,985
Silver Bullion.....	33,375
£31,382,380	£31,382,380

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital.....	14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,246,682
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	4,768,121
Other Deposits.....	12,187,177
Seven-day and other Bills.....	1,140,577
£35,895,537	£35,895,537

Dated the 29th day of January, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 65:

Bowker's-row Chapel, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

Independent Chapel, Linton, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EVANS, WILLIAM, Banbury, Oxfordshire, ironmonger, January 27.

BANKRUPT.

BREWER, JOHN WILLIAM COWLEY, Gloucester, licensed victualler, February 10, March 11: solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Lucas, Bristol; and Mr. Lovegrove, Gloucester.

BROOKWELL, JONAH, Old Broad-street, City, merchant, February 14, March 13: solicitor, Mr. Martin, Salisbury-square, London.

CHADFIELD, GEORGE, Manchester, plasterer, February 9, March 3: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Manchester.

COTTINGHAM, THOMAS, West Bankwith, Lincolnshire, wool buyer, February 18, March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Mason and Dale, Lincoln; and Messrs. Barr and Nelson, Leeds.

GILL, GEORGE, and WILSON, FRANCIS DRAGON, Broad-street, City, Russia brokers, February 6, March 10: solicitor, Mr. Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street, City.

HARRISON, GEORGE, Fritch-street, Soho-square, ironmonger, February 13, March 16: solicitors, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, City; and Mr. Williams, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London.

HAWKINS, ROBERT, Farnham, Surrey, grocer, February 10, March 11: solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, London-street, Fenchurch-street, City.

HAYLING, RICHARD, jun., Hereford, grocer, February 16, March 10: solicitor, Mr. Deaneux, Bromyard, Herefordshire; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

MORAY, DANIEL, Walsall, Staffordshire, chemist, February 11, March 10: solicitors, Mr. Pilgrim, Hinkley; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

NEWMAN, PHILIP, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, tea dealer, February 11, March 10: solicitor, Mr. Wilkes, Gloucester.

PHILLIPS, PHILIP, Crowland, Lincolnshire, common brewer, February 13, March 12: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Carter, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

WILSON, CHARLES, Coventry, Warwickshire, grocer, February 9, March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

WING, FRANKLIN, Margate, Kent, tailor, February 6, March 13: solicitors, Messrs. Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, London.

POTTER, JOHN, Edinburgh, hat manufacturer, February 4, March 3.

HART, JOHN, Airdrie, distiller, February 9, March 8.

DIVIDENDS.

Manus Feeny and John Gard, St. Martin's-lane, woollen drapers, first div. of 4s. at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—Edward Herring, Trinity-street, Southwark, manufacturing chemist, first div. of 1s. at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—Matthew Jenson, Sheffield, grocer, second and final div. of 6s. 1d. at Mr. Hope's, Leeds, any Monday or Tuesday—Robert M'Dowall, Worthing, Sussex, draper, second div. of 10s. at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Henry Marten, Lower, Sussex, draper, first div. of 1s. 9d. at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court, February 7, and two subsequent Saturdays—William Gwillim Marrett, Leadenhall-street, apothecary, first div. of 1s. 3d. at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court, February 7, and two subsequent Saturdays—Raley Middlewood and Allen Foster, Leeds, linen drapers, first div. of 6s. at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—Walter Phoebe, Covent-garden-market, licensed victualler, first div. of 9s. 6d. at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—Abraham Solomon, Basinghall-street, City, merchant, first div. of 1s. at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court, February 7, and two subsequent Saturdays—Henry Day Waller, Foulsham, Norfolk, merchant tailor, second div. of 1s. 7d. and 1s. 6d. on new groats; at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court, February 7, and two subsequent Saturdays.

Tuesday, February 8.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 65:—

Independent Chapel, Theddingworth, Leicestershire.

BANKRUPTS.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, Elmore, Gloucestershire, miller, February 16, March 15: solicitor, Mr. Lovegrove, Gloucester.

BYRON, THOMAS, Wigan, Lancashire, grocer, February 20, March 12: solicitor, Mr. Barratt, Manchester.

HALL, JOSEPH, Hope-end, Herefordshire, farmer, February 17, March 6: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

HARRIS, THOMAS, Camberne, Goswell, grocer, February 11, March 10: solicitors, Mr. Bullmore, Falmouth; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

PADGETT, JOHN, Idle, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, February 19, March 25: solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

SEWELL, ROBERT, Swarham, Norfolk, scrivener, February 13, March 19: solicitors, Messrs. Trehan and White, Barge-yard-chambers, Bucklersbury, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN LAMB, Dundee, manufacturer, February 9, March 1.

FINDLAY, ALEXANDER, Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, tenant of the farm of Mainhill, February 9, March 1.

GALBRAITH, DAVID STEWART, Drummore-house, near Campbelltown, underwriter, February 7, March 9.

MAXWELL, JAMES, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant, February 7, March 1.

MURRAY, JAMES, Glasgow, ironmonger, February 10, March 4.

WILKINSON, ADAM, Glasgow, printer, February 6, March 5.

DIVIDENDS.

Sampeon Clay Beasall and William Mather, High-street, Kensington, linen draper, first div. of 11s. 4d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Samuel Churchill, Deddington, Oxfordshire, scrivener, third div. of 1s. 7d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, February 5, and three subsequent Thursdays—James Clarke, Old Broad-street, City, coal merchant, first div. of 1s. 3d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, February 5, and three subsequent Thursdays—Isaac Dewhurst and John Sawley Dewhurst, Embury, Kirkcaldy, cotton spinners, first and final div. of 3s. any Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Henry Charles Frost, Russell-square, boarding-house-keeper, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, February 5, and three subsequent Thursdays—Walter M'Dowall, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, printer, second div. of 2s. 8d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—William Mitchell and William Blane, Barnsley, Yorkshire, iron founders, first and final div. of 1s. 9d.; at Mr. Hope's, Leeds, any Monday or Tuesday—Smith Tibbitts, Shuckburgh, Warwickshire, dealer in mineral ores, first div. of 2s. 3d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, February 2.

The show of wheat from the farmers was moderate this morning, but its condition generally being much affected by the weather, the sale was slow at last Monday's prices, excepting the finest dry samples, which were fully as dear. The demand for Foreign Wheat was less active, but holders would not submit to any reduction in price. Flour firm, at full prices. Barley wanted, and fine malting samples 1s. per qr. dearer. Beans ready sale. Peas, both grey and white, 1s. higher. The supply of Oats was short by reason, but there being some quantity by railway, sellers could not get more money. Fine red Cloverseed met with more inquiry, and at higher prices, but in white less doing. Linseed Oakes were ready sale, and dearer. The current prices are under:—

BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat—	Wheat—
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 38 to 44	Dantzic „ 46 to 54
Ditto White „ 46 to 50	Anhalt and Marks „ 40 to 42
Line, Norfolk, and York, Red „ 36 to 40	Ditto White „ 42 to 44
Northumberland, and Scotch, White „ 49 to 44	Pomeranian red „ 40 to 47
Ditto, Red „ 38 to 40	Rostock „ 44 to 53
Devon, and Somerset, Red „ — to —	Danish and Friesland „ 36 to 38
Ditto White „ — to —	Peterburgh, Archangel and Riga „ 32 to 38
Bye „ 34 to 36	Polish Odessa „ 36 to 40
Barley „ 28 to 36	Mariupoli & Berdianski „ 39 to 42
Scotch „ 27 to 34	Taganrog „ 36 to 38
Angus „ — to —	Brabant and French „ 40 to 42
Malt, Ordinary „ 50 to 56	Ditto White „ 44 to 46
Pale „ 50 to 56	Salonica „ 32 to 34
Peas, Grey „ 27 to 29	Egyptian „ 26 to 28
Maple „ 28 to 30	Bye „ 34 to 36
White „ 30 to 32	Barley „ 28 to 36
Rollers „ 38 to 35	Wismar & Rostock „ 26 to 28
Beans, Large „ 26 to 27	Danish „ 36 to 38
Ticks „ 27 to 29	Sisal „ 26 to 28
Harrow „ 29 to 30	East Friesland „ 20 to 22
Pigeon „ 31 to 32	Egyptian „ 20 to 21
Oats—	Danube „ 20 to 21
Line & York, feed 18 to 19	Peas, White „ 28 to 30
Do. Poland & Pot. 21 to 23	Rollers „ 38 to 35
Berwick & Scotch „ 21 to 24	Beans, Horse „ 24 to 26
Scotch feed „ 18 to 20	Pigeon „ 29 to 30
Irish feed and black 17 to 18	Egyptian „ 27 to 30
Ditto Potato „ 19 to 20	Oats—
Linseed, sowing „ 50 to 54	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. 17 to 19
Rapeseed, Essex, new „ 230 to 232 per last	Do. thick and brew 19 to 22
Caraway Seed, Essex, new „ 28s. to 30s. per cwt.	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish „ 18 to 20
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton	Flour—
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 per 1,000	U. S. „ per 196 lbs. „ 17 to 24
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs. „ 28 to 34	Hamburg „ 19 to 21
Ship „ 28 to 34	Dantzic and Stettin 19 to 22
Town „ 40 to 43	French „ per 280 lbs. 26 to 32

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, February 2.

The show of Foreign stock in to-day's market was very moderate, both as to number and quality; but the supply of Beasts derived from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland,

was seasonably large, whilst its general condition was good. The weather being extremely wet, and Newgate and Leadenhall extensively supplied with meat killed in the provinces, the Beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at a decline in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs. The top figure for the best Scots was 3s. 6d. per 8lbs. Notwithstanding that we have to report a further decline in the number of sheep, the demand for that description of stock was far from active; nevertheless, a fair clearance was effected at last week's currency. The highest quotation for the best old Downs was 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. About 2,000 Sheep were out of the Wool. The supply of Calves was unusually small; nevertheless, the Veal trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. In Pigs, the show of which was but moderate, very little business was transacted, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (including the offal).

Beef.....	2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Veal.....	2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton.....	2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.	Pork.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.....	819	8,000	194
Monday.....	4,176	18,990	161

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, February 2.—Since our last report these markets have been very moderately supplied with meat killed in London, but the arrivals from various parts of the country have been large—upwards of 16,000 carcasses. Prime Beef and Mutton are in moderate request, at full prices. In other kinds of meat only a limited business is doing, at barely late rates. A few baskets of Beef have arrived from the Continent.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Int. Mutton 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do 3 4 to 3 6	Mid. ditto 3 8 to 3 10
Prime large 3 8 to 3 10	Prime ditto 3 10 to 3 12
Prime small 3 4 to 3 6	Veal..... 3 0 to 3 4
Large Pork 3 8 to 3 10	Small Pork 3 8 to 3 10

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 14d. to 15d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 14d. to 15d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 5d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s. 0d. Horse hides, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.

OILS.—Lined, per cwt., 36s. 3d. to 36s. 6d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 32s. 0d. to 32s. 6d.; foreign, 32s. 6d. to 33s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £41; Spanish, £38 to £39; sperm £24 to £26, bagged £24; South Sea, £— to £24 0s.; Seal, pale, £39 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £23 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £28 to £30; Palm, £29 6s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—The transactions in Irish Butter since our last have been few and limited in quantity; prices for the most part nominal. The best Dutch met buyers at a further advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Bacon was held with firmness, and for extreme rates; but the demand was not quite so keen. Hams slightly more in request. Lard in steady sale.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, February 2.—Our trade continues in a very bad state. In the absence of new milk Butter in Dorset, we have really nothing doing in the article. The old stock of it here must turn to a very bad account.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Friesland.....	per cwt. 100 to 102
Kiel.....	96 to 100
Dorset.....	100 to 104
Ditto (middling).....	76 to 84
Carlisle (new).....	76 to 80
Waterford, do.....	76 to 82
Cork, do.....	76 to 82
Limerick.....	84 to 70
Sligo.....	76 to 78
Fresh Butter, per cwt. 11	13
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt. 50	70
Cheddar, do.....	56 to 58
Double Gloucester, per cwt. 46	to 56
Single, do.....	44 to 56
York Ham, do.....	64 to 74
Westmoreland, do.....	66 to 72
Irish, do.....	50 to 66
American, do.....	28 to 36
Wiltshire Bacon.....	48 to 52
Waterford Bacon.....	44 to 47
Hamburg, do.....	40 to 42
American, do.....	— to —

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 1/2d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, February 2.—We have a fair amount of business doing in Hops, both new and old, at the unaltered quotations of this day week.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.

Linseed Oakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£8 10s. to £10 0s.

Cow Grass (nominal).....£— to £—

Trefoil (per cwt.).....17s. to 21s.

Rapeseed, (per last).....new £21 to £23.....old £— to £—

Ditto Cake (per ton).....£4 0s. to £4 10s.

Mustard (per bushel) white.....6s. 0d. to 7s.; brown, 7s. to 18s.

Coriander (per cwt.).....10s. to 11s.

Canary (per quarter) new.....38s. to 40s.

Tares, Winter, per bush.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; Spring, nominal

Caraway (per cwt.).....new 31s. to 33s.; fine, 34s.

Turnip, white (per bush.) 6s. to 7s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.

Cloverseed.....red, 42s. to 45s.; fine, 48s. to 50s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 40s. to 50s.

Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 40s. to 50s.

Linseed (per qr.).....Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.

Linseed Cake (per ton).....£6 0s. to £8 5s.

Rape Cake (per ton).....£4 2s. to £4 4s.

Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 34s.; do. Dutch, 34s. to 37s.

Tares (per qr.).....small 22s. to 25s.; large, 28s. to 30s.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, January 31.—The market

is well supplied with vegetables and fruit, but trade for every thing is dull. English Pine Apples are plentiful, considering the season. A few Bothean Grapes still make their appearance. Foreign Peas are still furnished. The best English kinds fetch good prices. They consist of Glout Moroccan, Beurre Rance, Ne Pine de Paris, and Easter Beurre. Oranges are plentiful and good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., are sufficient for the demand. Potatoes are

TALLOW, MONDAY, February 3.

The demand for all kinds of Tallow still continues heavy, and a still further decline of 3d. per cwt. has taken place in the quotations.

To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 36s. 6d. to 37s. 0d. for new, and 35s. 6d. to 36s. 0d. for old. Town Tallow is 36s. 0d. to 36s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 1d. per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 13,221	Casks. 56,473	Casks. 43,337	Casks. 47,830	Casks. 56,770
Price of Y. C. ...	51s. 9d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	37s. 9d.	36s. 3d.
Delivery last week	3,159	2,168	1,487	2,373	2,494
Do. from last June	76,889	73,167	67,375	68,124	75,550
Arrived last week	—	1,771	2,714	570	20
Do. from last June	81,809	101,138	85,274	90,334	95,785
Price of Town ...	53s. 0d.	42s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, CURT, Monday.—The market is rather dull at present, but prices are maintained. The Australian Agricultural Company contemplates being able to secure all the wool from its flocks by offering advanced wages; and, the present danger over, they can make provision for future contingencies. The imports of wool into London last week amounted to only 113 bales, of which 193 were from the Cape of Good Hope, and the rest from Germany.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—SCOTCH.—The demand for Laid Highland Wool was confined to the immediate wants of the consumers. White Highland is scarce, and in moderate demand. Crossed Cheviots are rather more inquired for, and more actual business about quotations.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9	0	9	9
White Highland do.	12	0	12	6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.	10	9	11	6
Do. do. washed.	11	0	12	6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.	11	0	12	6
Do. do. washed.	13	6	16	6
White Cheviot do.	22	0	24	0
Imports for the week.	— bags.			
Previously this year.	10 "			

FOREIGN.—At the public sales which took place here on Thursday, at which about 3,500 bales of all kinds were offered, the Colonial ex "Laura" brought about last sale prices in London; of the Liebons and Fronteira a great portion were withdrawn. The low Wools generally were not so useful a demand, except East India, which sold well: the greater portion were withdrawn.

Imports for the week.	3,856 bales.
Previously this year.	2,263 "

METALS.

ENGLISH IRON, s.	per ton.	FOREIGN STEEL, c.	s.	d.
Bar, bolt, and square.	2 s. d.	Swedish keg. .14 0 0	15	0 0
London.	4 17 6 5 0 0	Ditto faggot. 15 0 0	15	0 0
Nail rods.	5 15 0 6 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d.		
Hoops.	6 12 6 8 17 6	Sheets, sheathing, and		
Sheets, singles.	7 5 0 7 10 0	bolts. per lb.	0	10
Bars, at Cardiff and		Tough cake, per ton. .88	10	0
Newport.	4 7 6 4 10 0	Tile.	87	0 0
Refined metal, Wales.		Old copper, c. per lb. .0	0	8 1/2
Do. Anthracite.	3 0 0 3 5 0	South American, in		
Fig. in Wales.	2 15 0	bond.	77	0 78 0 0
Do. do. forge.	2 5 2 10 0	ENGLISH LEAD. p.		
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net		Sheet.	17	10 0
cash.	21 17 0 1 18 0	Red lead.	19	10 0
Blewitt's Patent Re-		White ditto.	25	0 0
finned iron for bars,		Patent shot.	21	0 0
rails, &c., free on		FOREIGN LEAD. A.		
board, at Newport. .	3 10 0	Spanish, in bond.	15	17 6
Do. do. for tin-plates,		ENGLISH TIN. i.		
boiler plates, &c. .	4 10 0	Block, per cwt.	4	9 0
Stirling's Patent		Bar.	4	9 0
toughened pigs, in		Refined.	4	13 0
Glasgow.	2 10 0	FOREIGN TIN. A.		
Do. in Wales.	3 10 3 15 0	Bames.	4	0 4 5 0
Staffordshire bars, at		Straits.	4	3 6
the works.	5 5 0	TIN PLATES. I.		
Pigs, in Stafford-		IC Coke, per box.	1	4 0
shire.	5 5 0	IC Charcoal.	1	8 6
Rails.	5 0 0 5 5 0	IX ditto.	1	14 6
Chairs.	4 0 0	SPELTER, s.		
FOREIGN IRON. s.		Plates, warehoused,		
Swedish.	11 10 0	per ton.	15	5 0
CCND.	17 0 0	Do. to arrive.	15	10 0
PSI.	0 0 0	ZINC. s.		
Gouriff.	0 0 0	English sheet, per ton	20	0 0
Archangel.	5 10 0	QUICKSILVER, per lb.	0	3 2

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COAL MARKET, Monday, February 3.

A very heavy market, with a general reduction. North Perer Hartley, —s. 0d.; Hartlepool's, —s. 0d.; South Hartlepool's, 16s. 9d.; Hutton's, —s. 0d.; Stewart's, 17s. 0d.; Tees, —s. 0d.; Haswell's, —s. 0d.; Lambton's, —s. 0d.; Braddyl's, 17s. 0d.; Kelloe's, 17s. 0d.; Wylaw's, 15s. 0d.; Eden, 16s. 0d.; N. Whitworth's, —s. 0d.; Exon, —s. 0d.; Richmond's, —s. 0d.; Adelaide's, —s. 0d.; R. Hutton's, —s. 0d.; Durham, —s. 0d.; Heugh Hall, —s. 0d.; Cassop's, —s. 0d.; Keeser's, —s. 0d.; Brown's Deanery, —s. 0d.; Belmont's, —s. 0d.; Whitworth's, —s. 0d.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d.; Caradoc, —s. 0d.; South Durham, 15s. 6d.; Buta's Tanfield, —s. 0d. Fresh arrivals, 181; left from last day, 21; total, 192.

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And comes to exalt his power.

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How should weak sinners bear the sight,
If, as thy power is surely here,
Thine open glory should appear.

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Each to each unite, and ear;
Come and spread thy banner here.

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When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD.

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of *Mle, acids, and alkalies*, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralize acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restores tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaries, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—cartilage and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the excreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or time pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast*. When thrown upon the *corde and joints*, rheumatism in all its forms are induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of *hepatic or bilious* diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption*. When to the stomach, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system*. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on *the delirious, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind*. When to the Eyes, *ophthalmia*; to the Ears, *otorrhoea*; to the Throat, *bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

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